VOL. V.....NO. 1305. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Excitement About the American Difficulty Subsided.

Attempt to Bring Sweden into the Alliance Against Russia.

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.

Formation of a French Camp at Silistria.

RESIGNATION OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

INTERESTING WAR ITEMS.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

FAVORABLE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Consols [illegible]

By the Nova Scotia Printing Telegraph-Office, No. 21 Wall-st. HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Canada* sailed at 8½ P. M., for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday, so that her mails will probably reach New-York on Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *Washington* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 7th inst., with 120 passengers.

THE WAR.

The most important feature of the week's news [illegible] made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. Gen. CANROBERT is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, [illegible] is required within [illegible] to assent or refuse.

It is reported from Berlin that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. [illegible] has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It is further said, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the diplomatist from Vienna, and Russian Ministers from other German Courts are [illegible] to meet the Czar, at Warsaw, in the middle of this month, when the question of a renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of diplomacy.

The Danube.

The Austrian *Gazette* states authoritatively, that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

The Crimea.

From the Crimea there is absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the Winter, with occasional military promenades and exchange of long shots with the Cossack piquets.

Several rumors of battles near Simpheropol have turned out to be false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the north side reach almost every part of the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up a continuous fire, are making preparations for a retreat.

Gen. LE VAILLANT has been appointed by the French, Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, taking offence at the appointment of Gen. CODRINGTON, has asked leave to return to England.

The following is the substance of several official dispatches and letters:

The French will garrison Kinburn—consequently the English returned to Sebastopol Nov. 2.

All the Turkish force intended for Asia has left Sebastopol.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON, of Oct. 27, says the weather was magnificent, and the British troops were healthy.

An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa.

An Anglo-French force from Eupatoria, under Gen D'ALLONVILLE, made a reconnoissance on the 22d, falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle, but the Russians retired after an exchange of a few rounds of artillery.

The Allies burned the villages of Schaddiffra, Karagurt, Tusala, and the town of Saki; also, many farms and stores along the route, and on the 24th returned to Eupatoria.

Intelligence from Odessa of the 27th October, says that TOTLEBEN is past rendering Nicolaieff defensible below Parutino, where the river is only 600 fathoms broad.

Gunboats manned by the crew of the former Black Sea fleet are stationed, and batteries are being erected on both sides of the river.

The inhabitants of Nicolaieff and Kherson are informed that those cities may be attacked, and large numbers have gone into the interior at Government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed, and the guns there sent to Nicolaieff.

General LUDERS, with the grenadiers and cavalry, is posted between Kinburn and Kherson.

It is confirmed that the Czar and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE witnessed the capture of Kinburn from Otchakow.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg direct from Nicolaieff, without staying at Warsaw.

The squadron of the Bug have towed out two rafts of oak timber, worth $100,000. Beyond this nothing has been done except making a reconnoissance.

A recent report arrived from Odessa that the Allies had effected a landing, in force, near Perekop, and Russian troops were hurried off to oppose them. Later advices render the report doubtful.

St. Petersburg dispatches say the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

A Vienna paper, the *Fremden Blatt*, learns from GORTSCHAKOFF's head-quarters, that the Russians in the Crimea now number 200,000 men. A grenadier corps had arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by [illegible] wagons, drawn by oxen, so the army is provisioned for six months. GORTSCHAKOFF will not expect convoys after November, when the steppes, it is expected, will be covered with snow.

THE LATEST.

Rumored Bombardment of Nicolaieff.

A dispatch from Vienna says that a message had been received at the Turkish Embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result is not known. It was added that the Emperor ALEXANDER had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Duke CONSTANTINE could not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the Spring, and has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and the principal Ministers.

Asia.

OMAR PACHA has opened friendly relations with [illegible]. SELIM PACHA is to establish himself at Erzeroum with the Turkish Imperial Guard, whence he would threaten the rear of the Russian army besieging Kars. OMAR PACHA commenced his advance on Kutais on the 29th with twenty-two battalions.

Accounts from Persia mention the departure of an Ambassador for St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down quietly by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered, and kept alive, by the London *Times*.

Anxiety is now manifested to learn how the news of the excitement, and the comments of the *Times* will be received in America. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant. There is no other political news.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor, which, however, was totally untrue. The report arose in consequence of a pistol belonging to one of the dragoons by accident falling from his holster and exploding.

The Exposition closes on the 15th inst.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated not to be unfavorable in its general character, although it will show a further diminution of [illegible] in the stock of bullion. The notes in circulation have been reduced, it is reported, [illegible] shortly after publication of the last return, it was known that the bullion was again declining, but latterly the receipts are believed to have been equal to the withdrawals.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Great Britain and Spain. Firstly, in reference to the case of a Mr. BOYLAN, a British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to the arbitration of Mr. MURE, the British Consul at New-Orleans. Secondly, with reference to the appointment of Don DOMINGO MONSERON as Governor of Fernando Po. Britain demands indemnity for BOYLAN's losses, and says that as Don MONSERON is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to the British feelings and must be cancelled.

HOLLAND.

Mr. FILLMORE has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, pending a reference to the cabinets of England and France.

The sailing of the Anglo-Swiss Legion from Genoa, for the Crimea, is countermanded till the Spring.

King VICTOR EMANUEL, of Sardinia, would arrive in Paris on the 20th of November, and in England early in December, accompanied by several members of his cabinet.

The correspondence of the London *Post*, from Naples the 30th, says:

"There is no longer any doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Some of the insurgents have been taken and shot. It is difficult to get details. Arrests have taken place at Palermo. The authorities say the movement is not political, but is occasioned by cholera and scarcity of food. This, however, remains to be seen."

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount a half per cent.—from 5 to 5½ per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The new financial measures engross attention. The new Concordat is not yet published. The Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN at Trieste had been thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE.

Political reports are satisfactory.

DENMARK.

It is rumored that Russia has accepted the office of Mediator between Denmark and the United States.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

On Change on Friday afternoon the rates for bills on Paris were well maintained owing to the firm Exchange reported from that side.

The corn market to-day was again very firm. At Paris the price of flour has again advanced, while wheat has risen during the last few days 2s.@3s. per quarter.

The most favorable feature in the return of the Bank of England, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, is the increase in the reserve of notes, consequent on the diminution in the Government and other securities, and the Bullion shows a trifling decrease of £3,173. The railway market rose at the opening, but subsequently relapsed, closing in many cases rather better than yesterday.

Letters from Paris to the London *Times* state that business is limited in all the departments.

From Russia, the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling; but this may be nothing more than the cover to an urgent anxiety for peace.

Recent papers from Gottenburg describe the festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol as very imposing. Upwards of 15,000 persons are alleged to have been present, and the warmth and splendor of the demonstration is said to have been remarkable.

Mr. ERSKINE, the English Consul, was present and observed in his speech that, although the Swedes were politically neutral, their hearts were evidently with the Allies.

DANTZIC, Nov. 4.—The *Vulture* has arrived from Nargen, which place she left on the 31st. The cruisers alone remain. The other vessels are on their return. The weather is very rough with occasional snow storms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that, owing to the stock of current qualities being small, prices have considerably advanced, particularly the lower and middling grades, which they quote ⅛d. higher, while the advance on fair qualities is about ⅛d. The sales of the week were 77,500 bales, of which, speculators took 17,400, and exporters 7,500.

The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 6⅞d.; Middling, 5⅞d.; Mobile Fair, 6⅝d.; Middling, 5¾; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5⅛d.@5⅜d.; Inferior, 4½d.@5d. The stock in port was 413,000 bales, of which 135,000 were American. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was steady at the close, but rather less buoyant.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say that an advance had taken place in all descriptions of Breadstuffs, viz: in Wheat to the extent of 3d. ℔ bushel; Flour, 1s. ℔ bbl.; and Corn, 2s. 6d. ℔ quarter. The market closed with an active demand, at firm prices. Western Canal Flour quoted at 43s.@44s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s.@45s.; Canadian, 43s.@44s.; Sour, 41s.@42s. 6d. White Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 9d.; Red, 11s. 6d.@12s. White Corn, 47s.@48s.; Yellow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d.; Mixed, 46s. 3d.@46s. 6d. The weather in England has been unfavorable for sowing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market was steady, but notice had been given of a reduction of wages in several of the factories.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The circulars of RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Provisions generally unchanged, and the result of the Government contract to be concluded in the coming week, anxiously looked for. BEEF and PORK quiet, and prices without variation. BACON steady, but buyers demanding a reduction. LARD dull at 60s.@67s. CHEESE dull at former rates. TALLOW firm at 65s.@66s. for North American.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES in active speculative demand—sales of the week 1,000 tons, at 37s. for Pots, and 40s. for Pearls, with holders asking an advance. East Indian active, but Carolina dull. ROSIN steady at 5s. 3d.@5s. 4d.@6s. 3d. for medium, and 9s. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. Nothing doing in ROUGH TURPENTINE or TAR. LINSEED OIL in better demand at 41s. 6d.@42s. LARD OIL quoted at 6s. No sales of SPERM, SEAL or COD. Small transactions in WHALE, at £47 10s.@£50. PALM, to arrive, in active request, at £44@£48. Pale RAPE small sales, at 50s.@56s. JUTE firm. DYEWOODS wholly unchanged. Nothing doing in SALTPETRE. SUGARS advanced 6s.@7s., closing steady, but quiet.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., report IRON Welsh bars and rails without change. Scotch Pig selling at 75s. 6d. COFFEE firm. TALLOW slightly higher and selling at 65s.@66s. 6d. RICE active, at former rates. American FLOUR 42s.@47s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report the Money Market slightly easier. The BULLION in the Bank of England had only decreased, during the week, to the extent of £3,700. CONSOLS closed at 88⅞ for money, and 89 for account. MEXICAN DOLLARS nominal, at 4s. 11½d.; DOUBLOONS, 74s. 6d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and BELL & Co. report American Securities steady, and the business limited, at the following quotations:

United States 6s, Bonds	106
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	98@100
Pennsylvania 5s	73@ 74
Pennsylvania Bonds	[illegible]
Virginia 5s, Bonds	84@ 86
Virginia 6s, Bonds	84@ 85
Maryland Sterling Bonds	91@ 93
New-York Central 7s	[illegible]@ 94
New-York Central 6s	[illegible]@100
Erie first mortgage	[illegible]@ [illegible]
Erie third mortgage	[illegible]@ 84
Erie Convertibles	74@ 75
Erie (fund)	73@ [illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad	71@ 73
Illinois Freeland	73@ 74

A regular correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that he believes the population of Kansas to be from thirty-two to thirty-five thousand. Large numbers of emigrants are now pouring into the Territory, from all quarters, and these figures will all be soon far below the mark.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Health of Secretary Dobbin—International Courtesies—The President's Message and what it will Show.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Secretary DOBBIN's health is improved. He is engaged daily in attention to the duties of the Navy Department, and says he has no expectation of resigning, as stated. He is supposed to be well informed on the subject.

He has addressed a letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, tendering the thanks of our Government for the generous promptness with which the British Admiral, JOHNSTON, on the coast of Brazil, recently placed the British steamer *Trident* at the service of Commodore SALTER, to search for the missing boats containing the crew of the American ship *Chanticleer*, abandoned at sea.

The President's Message will show that Lord CLARENDON has never attempted to answer Mr. BUCHANAN's last argument on the Central American question, but when, in September, he pressed him to answer, Lord CLARENDON declared the correspondence closed, declined to reopen it, and indicated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Ruatan Colony. There is little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Mosquito Protectorate if we would admit her claim in Ruatan. S.

Collision on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad—Four Men Killed and others Wounded—Disaster on Lake Erie—American Glorification.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Last night's Express Train of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad ran into a wood train near Caledonia, smashing several cars, and killing four German laborers, names unknown. A man named McCORMICK had both his legs broken, and Mr. WILSON had one leg broken and the other badly crushed.

The schooner *Pearl*, with a cargo of wheat, bound to Buffalo, ran on the shoals of the East Sister Island, in Lake Erie, during the late gale. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

The Americans are now firing a hundred guns in honor of their victory in this State; also twenty guns in honor of Senator BROOKS. The glorification concludes with a banquet at the St. James Hotel to-night.

Dr. Beale Pardoned—Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Dr. BEALE, the Dentist, has been pardoned by Governor POLLOCK, and liberated from prison.

Thanksgiving is very generally observed in this city to-day, and business almost wholly suspended. The weather is clear and cold.

The Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

From one to five inches of snow fell last night at various points as far east as Halifax, and in many places in New-Hampshire.

In this city last night, up to midnight, it rained very heavily, when it cleared off cold, with violent gales from the northwest.

Illness of Rachel.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The sickness of RACHEL still continues, and she will not be able, in consequence, to make her second appearance in this city until Monday evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of County Canvassers.

NINTH DAY.

The Board of County Canvassers met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the President in the Chair.

At the opening of the Session only twelve Supervisors were in attendance, with a corresponding diminution in the number of outsiders present. Supervisors STEERS and DRAKE were the only absentees who did not subsequently attend.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER, of the Sixth Ward, first submitted corrections of the discrepancies occurring in the Districts of his Ward, ordered for reference the day previous, to the Inspectors for revisal. The errors were shown to have been merely clerical.

In matter of the vote for Comptroller in the First District, where 86 votes were given for ENOS upon both returns, while his name did not appear upon any of the ballots attached to the returns, the Inspectors declared that ENOS received the vote recorded, and that the absence of a ballot with his name upon it was entirely an error of omission. The vote was allowed as recorded.

Supervisor FOX, of the Seventh Ward, who was absent yesterday when the returns of his Ward were called in regular order, then read the returns of the several Districts in his Ward. In the Seventh District, in a few instances, the Inspectors failed to give the aggregate vote. The additions were made by the Supervisor, and approved by the Board.

In the Eighth District, 210 votes appeared for GLOVER, for Counsel to the Corporation, upon the return filed with the County Clerk, and upon the Supervisor's return he received no votes. The same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, then read the returns of the first six Districts of the Ninth Ward.

In the First District, upon the original return, no vote appeared for Governors of the Almshouse. As the vote was given in regular form upon the return in the hands of the County Clerk, the Supervisor was directed to refer the same to the Inspectors for correction.

In this District also, upon both returns, there was a discordant intermingling of the various Judiciary candidates, and these were likewise ordered back for revisal.

The remaining Districts, as read, showed no discrepancy calling for any specific action of the Board.

At 2½ P. M., as the Board of Supervisors were to enter upon their session at 4 P. M., the Board adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Foreign Letters can't be Smuggled into our Port.

The Post-Office Department comes down upon the mint, anise and cummin, at one fell swoop, but the weightier matters of transferring the mails are —well, the postage on our letters of complaint must bring to the Department a handsome revenue. There is law extant to the effect that ocean letters may be brought to this port by steamers and other vessels, providing they are deposited immediately upon arrival in the Post-Office for distribution. Now, the Vanderbilt line has been in the habit of bringing letters from Havre, some of which were, according to the law, taken to the Post-Office and distributed in its old-fogy way. But a good many of late were not so deposited, but delivered by a private hand, a little earlier probably than by the other route, and——the postage——pocketed.

This is all wrong, of course. To initiate a reform, and to turn that 21 cents per letter into the Post-Office Treasury, the Custom House, and Post-Office of this City have laid their heads together.

The *North Star* arrived on Wednesday from Havre. Mr. HOLBROOK, the Special Agent of the Department, dropped in on board, and took a private note of affairs. A Custom-House officer ordered all the mails of the ship up to the Post-Office. They set out, and Mr. HOLBROOK after them. Four of the bags went pretty straight to the Post-Office, but the fifth fetched up at No. 4 Bowling-green. Mr. HOLBROOK got possession of it, however, took it to the Post-Office, and subsequently it was taken by Mr. FOWLER, Mr. COCHRANE, the Surveyor of the Port, and the special agent, to the office of the Steamship Company. Mr. TORRANCE, the consignee, was requested to open it. It was found to contain eighty-four packages, addressed to that gentleman, who broke the seals of each package in the presence of the above-named officers. Upwards of eight hundred letters, directed to merchants and others in this City, were found—only one of which was for Mr. TORRANCE, or contained his address, or that of any other officer of this Steamship Company. The letters were then taken back to the Post-Office, to be legally delivered as ship-letters.

This is not the first case of the sort, nor will it be the last. The Government officers have got their blood well up, and no doubt they will make more captures soon.

Matrimony at the City Hall.

Yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, Alderman STEERS united in the bonds of wedlock, Mr. HALL SWEENY, of Middletown, Conn., and Miss MARY F. GREEN, of Wethersfield, the same State. The bridegroom announced himself as aged forty-four, and the bride twenty-seven. Alderman STEERS by the magisterial functions appertaining to his official position, succeeded in making this twain one, but neither his power nor the will of the Deputy Council Clerk, who made out the necessary accompanying marriage certificate, were efficient to make two—the one dollar bill generously tendered them for their services. The newly married couple retired amid the congratulations of the numerous witnesses present, but not so vociferously congratulated as were subsequently the [illegible] officiating, at the addition thus received to their finances.

Relief for American Widows.

The Association for the Relief of American Widows held its first anniversary meeting in the Tabernacle last evening. The attendance was large, and, notwithstanding there was no fire, and the room was cold, there was considerable warmth of feeling for the sufferings of American widows. The Society is organized for the purpose of aiding those widows who are native-born, and who are still striving to live in a respectable manner. And it would appear that, although it has been but a short time in existence, it has been the means of relieving a great deal of want, and taking from the pawnbrokers many articles that otherwise would have remained with them until forfeited.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. J. P. TREADWELL, the President, who informed the people that they had been called together for the purpose of listening to the report of the Association for the Relief of American Widows; and then introduced Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who offered up a prayer.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker introduced. He wished to make a few remarks on charity in the City. His experience had brought him to the conclusion that the great fault of the benevolent in the City of New-York, was indiscretion in their charities. There were many of those who had the means to aid the needy, who gave without taking the trouble to ask in what way their money would be expended. Such, he believed, did but little good by their intended charities; unless when those who, having the leisure and the disposition to seek out those who were suitable objects of charity, applied to them for means whereby to relieve distress. Again there was much given away in the streets to those who made begging a business, which was misspent. Cases, such as those exposed in the streets, were mostly where there was real want and incapacity to earn a livelihood—cases for which our public charitable institutions were erected. Private charity should be given only to those who, from receiving it, would be enabled to avoid the misfortune of long incapacity to provide for themselves.

Mr. GREELEY's remarks were brief but to the point, and they were well received.

On the conclusion of Mr. GREELEY's remarks, Mr. SOLON ROBINSON came forward and read his annual report of the doings of the Association. From the report, it appeared that the primary object of the Association is to afford relief to such native born widows as are striving to live respectably, and to relieve such cases as require to be sought out, rather than those who desire to make their wants generally known. The Association, during the last Winter was the means of doing much good. When Mr. DESHLER, of Buffalo, sent on his gift of flour, those now members of the association, while distributing it, were much affected by the discovery of the extent of misery, from want of food and clothing, among a class who had not before known want and who were too proud to beg publicly. This discovery caused the organization of the American Widows' Relief Association. It was not long in operation before $731 were sent in, and soon that money was expended. It was then discovered that many of the American widows whom the Association most sought to relieve, had pawned their clothing for small sums. The extent to which this had been done was surprising, and the sums obtained upon them extremely small. It was soon decided that the best thing the Association could do would be to take their clothing from the pawnbrokers, and soon 140 pawn tickets had been returned, and the clothing given to its owners. The money obtained on clothing was about as follows:

For a feather bed	$3 50
For a quilt or blanket	37½
For a pillow	25
For a common shawl	37½
For a gown or skirt	37½
For a velvet or other fine cloak	5 00

It is known to the working members of the Association that although a great many tickets have been returned and the clothes obtained, there is still a very large amount of clothing in pawn.

The entire receipts of the Association, up to last evening, were $5,250, all of which has been expended. Nearly all of the money has been expended in redeeming articles from the pawnbroker's. Seventeen hundred tickets have been returned by the Association, for which three thousand articles have been obtained, and many of them returned to their owners, at a cost of $3,000. Among the things redeemed are many keepsakes and articles of jewelry, which the Association has retained, and proposes to retain until the owners can pay for them.

Mr. ROBINSON having concluded that portion of the report which told of what had been the expenditures of the Society, and how the money had been expended, branched off into an hour's vigorously feeble hot-corn sentiment, under which the patience of a patient audience gave way, and down it came with loud and continuous applause, which cut off about two reams of the most characteristic portion of Mr. SOLON ROBINSON's report.

Reading a portion of the report occupied so much time, that Rev. Dr. SMITH and Rev. Dr. PARKER felt it necessary to confine themselves to about three minutes each in addressing the meeting. While they were speaking, a collection was taken up, which amounted to $167 68, and when they had closed, the meeting adjourned.

Asylum for Relief of Aged Indigent Women.

This useful institution held its forty-second anniversary yesterday in the chapel of their Institution on East Twentieth-street, (nearly opposite the new Eighteenth Ward School for girls,) and was very fully and numerously attended. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON presided, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SOMERS. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON read the annual report. This Society originated in the year 1814, and by its aid 87 inmates are received and remain now in the house, while on an average about 70 persons, constituting the same class of our fellow-citizens as those within the Asylum—respectable aged women—are relieved out of doors. There the managers visit them, whether it be in the house of a relative or in that of a stranger. Their necessities are met by monthly aid, for six, seven or eight months in the year, as the funds of the Society may facilitate such donations. If their infirmities become urgent, they are admitted into the Asylum. It is not often that out-door pensioners apply for admission. Of these, nine have died during the past year. The 87 inmates all require the aid that is bestowed on infancy—poor, feeble, old persons, needing much tenderness and care, and this they receive from the nurse of the infirmary, the kind and faithful MARY.

The esteemed physician of the Institution (Dr. GODFREY) is offered the thanks of the Directors for his gratuitous services, and Rev. Mr. WELDON and Rev. Mr. BEDELL have alternately supplied the inmates with pastoral attentions.

The Treasurer's report states that the receipts for the past year have been $15,300 56, and the payments $15,[illegible], [illegible] a balance of [illegible] to a new account.

The list of managers for the ensuing year is composed of 29 ladies, mostly living in the neighborhood. Mrs. ANNE INNES, of No. 159 East Eighteenth-street, being 1st Directress; Mrs. GEORGE NIXON of No. 78 East Fourteenth-street, the second; Mrs. A. F. ANDERSON (the Treasurer) of No. 56 West Twenty-sixth-street, is third; Mrs. S. VAN ANTWERP of No. 219 Tenth-street, is Secretary, and Mrs. S. M. BERKLEY of No. 35 Amity-street, is Registrar, and Mrs. A. M. GRAY officiates as Matron.

Dr. JAMES S. COOPER and Dr. JOHN WATSON are the attending physicians.

There is also a Society which is auxiliary to this Association, which has received and paid $206; besides which 348 garments, seven sheets and two pairs of shoes were given by this auxiliary to the outdoor pensioners of the Parent Society.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON read a most interesting address founded on the character of Dorcas. He observed that the name in the Greek synonyme for the Hebrew Tabitha, a name not so euphonious as CLEOPATRA or VICTORIA, but signifying a "gazelle." The very same term Solomon employs to indicate the affectionate eye of his beloved one. The vices of CLEOPATRA are better remembered than her beauty; the Queen of Spain is execrated, the Queen of England honored for her private character, but heaven's own patent of royalty and nobility for women is found in the character ascribed to Dorcas,—that "she was a woman full of good works and of alms deeds which she did." The Reverend gentleman concluded a most eloquent and affecting appeal to all present. The benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated. It is a gratifying sign of the unanimity of the Society that the only change in the annual direction has been the appointment of Miss A. T. HICKS as a new manager, to supply a vacancy created by a resignation.

Suffocation by Coal-Gas.

At about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, CHAS. GALLAGHER, a boy 14 years, was removed to the City Hospital from WILLIAMS' printing office, rear of No. 56 Ann-street, suffering from the effect of inhaling coal-gas. They were raking out a fire beneath a steam boiler, and the gas therefrom escaping, penetrated through the cracks of the flooring to an upper story where several persons were at work. All were more or less affected by the noxious gas, and GALLAGHER, the younger, was prostrated. At the Hospital proper remedies were administered to him, and there is no doubt but that he will recover.

Lecture on Heathen Mythology.

Professor H. B. SMITH, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening at the Twentieth-street Congregational Church on "Heathen Mythology." The audience was full and well selected. The lecturer gave a very interesting and eloquent sketch of the different forms of both ancient and modern Pagan worship, and minutely described the "Heathen Mythology" in its various phases and branches.

☞ BANGS, BROTHER & Co. announce an extensive sale of autographs, at their trade salesrooms, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Letters from GEORGE WASHINGTON, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, ROBERT SCHUYLER and Governor JONES are included in the unique and novel collection.

☞ Watch the rogues. The newsboys have been sticking the people—their customers—with extras of the "Latest News" from Europe,—made up by pasting an old extra head upon a regular evening or morning edition. Such vagabonds are on the way to ignoble ends.

☞ The body of an infant, perfectly made, and apparently but a day or two old, was found yesterday morning, in the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-slip, on the New-York side, by JOHN WELSH, Whitehall boatman. The Coroner was notified of the circumstance.

☞ Mayor WOOD has proclaimed, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, Thursday next as Thanksgiving Day. We have a deal to be thankful for.

☞ Fine, cold, sunny, blustering weather we enjoyed yesterday.

☞ The funeral of Ex-Alderman KELLY took place yesterday afternoon. He died on Monday.

Government Specie Contract.

From the Washington Star.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Tuesday last, closed a contract for the next year, with the enterprising house of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of New-York, for the transportation of all the specie that may be required at San Francisco for the use of which the Government is to receive 2¼ per cent. premium, from all points. Last year the same house were the contractors at from 1½ to 2 per cent., depending on the point from which the money was required to be transferred. Under that arrangement the United States Treasury made about $50,000 in premiums. The new arrangement, will, of course, yield a large profit to it, and shows the growing importance and greater safety of the commercial business of our Pacific side. There were other bidders for this contract, but none offering so high a premium as that proposed by the successful bidders.

NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON.—The State Prison Inspectors are constructing a number of cells at the prison for the purpose of more securely confining desperate malefactors. The cells are on the ground floor. An excavation of about five feet is made, at the bottom of which heavy stones, weighing about 800 pounds each, are laid; on these is placed a foot of cement; on this, a layer of hard flag stones six inches thick, two stones covering the entire excavation, and above these the floor planks are laid. No one will be able, they judge, to burrow down through such a foundation.—*Trenton Gazette.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 24.

LATER FROM EUROPE—Extracts from English papers on the threatened difficulty with the United States.

IMPORTANT WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—On our relations with Great Britain.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH—On the present aspect of affairs.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA—Canton Correspondence.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—Proceedings of the State Convention—Special Correspondence.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH—A letter from Rev. Dr. Breckenridge to Senator Seward.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES—George the Fourth.

GOSSIP—What has been talked about during the week.

EDITORIALS—Mr. Crampton's Misconduct—Our Neutrality Laws—Judicial Irregularities—Insanity in Defence of Crime—The New British Commander in the Crimea—Organization of Congress—Mr. Cushing's Letters—Beef Unsteady—From Mexico.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 22—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market fully reported.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence for the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $8. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for	$1.
10 copies for	$8, or 80 cents each.
25 copies for	$[illegible], or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

A RAID AMONG THE SOOTHSAYERS.

HUMBUG IN NEW-YORK—CLAIRVOYANCE.

Doctor Gray's Somnambule—Doctors Parker and Vandenburgh.

A Medical Investigation—Startling Anatomical Disclosures.

THE GYPSY OF GOTHAM.

The Black Art in the Bowery.

Our Correspondent's Adventures in a Matrimonial Office.

WIVES FOR THE MILLION.

WE DETERMINE ON AN ADVENTURE.

"Let us go and see the astrologers," said I, one evening, to my friend Damon. The idea was suggested by a portion of the advertising columns of a nameless print, which paper I then held in my hand, being devoted to the announcements of several people, each of whom, according to his or her own account, was on terms of great intimacy with the fates. One told fortunes by palmistry, and could, moreover, impart a secret (charge extra) by which one would be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex. Another professed to exhibit the future wife or husband, as [illegible] A third, being a distributor of [illegible] announced that, for a small pecuniary consideration, she would examine the interior of the patient, and afford him all necessary information as to the state of the organs. A fourth would yield information about absent friends and lost property. They were all "the most celebrated in the world." After all, there is nothing like the advertising column of a newspaper for reconciling the conflicting claims of distinguished persons.

My friend Damon, as well as myself, have always had a leaning towards the stars. If we had lived in the days when Chaldea was in its prime, I have no doubt but we should have been most distinguished astrologers; and should have, in all probability, inhabited lofty towers, and communed with the planets. The advertisements before us renewed the hope in our bosoms, that the glorious science of astrology was not lost to the world. That still there lived some lineal descendants of excellent old Mother Shipton, uxorious Master Lilly and learned Dr. Dee. We therefore looked forward with interest to our experience with the Destinies. We hoped much from the interviews which we were about to have with Clotho, Atropos and Lachesis, those amiable sisters, who are so [illegible] and remorseless.

The first on our list was Mrs. Hayes, "the great American clairvoyante," who professed to cure all diseases, if curable, and in fact to turn a man inside out as easily as if he were a glove. There was no nook or cranny of the human system which this lady could not peer into, and take a glance at your pericardium and inspected your diaphragm with the same keen-sighted facility. We determined to pay our first visit to this distinguished Seeress.

MRS. HAYES—HER RESIDENCE.

Mrs. Hayes lives at No. 176 Grand-street, in a tenement of humble, but respectable appearance. [illegible] on the hall door announce the existence of a Doctor Hayes, whom it is charitable to suppose is the husband of our clairvoyante, and a professional looking basement favors the supposition that the Doctor, in some dubious manner, practices the medical profession. There is nothing either romantic or mysterious in the appearance of the habitation. It fronts upon a prosaic street, and is in possession by an ordinary area, surrounded with common-place railings.

Accompanied by Damon, I rang the bell, and to the hall door of this abode of mystery, expecting the door to unclose of its own accord, or at the very least to be opened by a dwarf with [illegible] and a long feather in his cap. Neither expectation was realized. After a few moments delay the door gave way, and a female human being presented herself, instead of the attendant demon that I was looking for.

WE BEHOLD MRS. HAYES, AND ARE INTRODUCED INTO HER PRESENCE.

Prompted by motives of delicacy, I inquired for Dr. Hayes. The reply was that he had just stepped out for a short time. Doubtless, I thought, to read the stars that shone above us in the azure firmament. Feeling that the demands of social propriety were now satisfied, I demanded Mrs. Hayes. "I am Mrs. Hayes," was the instant reply. We stood in the presence of the Seeress. This petrifying announcement was followed by a polite invitation to walk in and await the return of the Doctor, who would return presently. The Seeress led the way, and ushered by her we speedily found ourselves in the back room on the second floor. This apartment seemed to serve the triple purpose of kitchen, laundry and bedroom. A lofty bedstead, in which a stertorous baby lay snoring heavily, stood in one corner of the room. I confess that I regarded that infant with awe, and reflected reverentially on the high destiny of a being descended from such supernatural parents. A large stove warmed the room, and on its wide top a couple of flat-irons were heating. Through a half-open closet door a vista of gleaming pots and sauce-pans, and tin dish covers stretched away. That they were pots and pans I am positive, nor could any imagination convert them into crucibles or alembics. It was in vain that I looked around for the usual insignia of astrologers. I saw only a few pictures, and a Connecticut clock, that relieved the monotony of its existence by striking the hour every [illegible] a couple of used-up clocks for [illegible] stuck in a looking glass, and no skeleton, no triangles or Abracadabras. There was not even a stuffed crocodile.

WE CONVERSE WITH THE SEERESS ON NATURAL AND SUPERNATURAL MATTERS.

Mrs. Hayes we found to be a very communicative person, for one who was in the habit of communing with the Heavenly bodies. She was aged about 40, but looked somewhat younger. Her hair was dressed *à l'Impératrice*, and her complexion was the texture of second quality lard. After having explained that her reason for showing us into her sleeping apartment was that the reception room was innocent of fire, she offered us seats and looked as if she had made up her mind to entertain us. Damon, who being perfectly healthy, was understood to suffer from a vague disease of which he expected Mrs. Hayes to cure him, took his seat in a corner and endeavored to look like a man with one foot in his grave. I assumed my usual easy and graceful position on the edge of a hard chair, and commenced a conversation with the Seeress.

Myself—I suppose you have a great many patients, Mrs. Hayes.

Seeress—(*Whose grammar was spotted*)—Well, they comes considerable. Sometimes they tires me out so that I is very glad to get rid of them.

Myself—How did you first discover your power as a clairvoyante?

Seeress—Well, it was all came of this left hand, (*[illegible] out a well-formed but unclean extremity.*) You see a great many years ago when I was a young girl I was a kind of troubled with this hand. It swelled and swelled until it got to be big like my head. (*I here directed my attention to the Seeress' head, and found it of such gigantic proportions that I felt deep commiseration for her pristine sufferings.*) and I had to go to Doctor Mott, who said he would have to have it cutted off. I felt kind of melancholy, you may think, when he told me this, and when a friend asked for to go to an electric doctor, I thought I'd try it anyhow. Well, the electric doctor, he magnetized me—Doctor Brown, he was—and after a few trials he said that I was an excellent subject. Still my arm got worser and worser, and I made an ap-

[illegible] arrangement with Doctor Mott, to have it cutted off [illegible] thought [illegible] to die I [illegible] as well die that way as any other. But [illegible] my heart failed me, and I said to [illegible] Jim, says I, go down to Doctor Mott and tell him that I've changed my mind. With that I went off to the Electric Doctor to have [illegible] kill or cure. He put me to sleep, and he asked me what would cure my arm, and I told him straight off. And what do you think, it was nothing else in the wide world but [illegible] there, now!

Myself—Since then you have become a public benefactor, and cure others as you cure yourself. Is it not, Mrs. Hayes?

Sorceress—Indeed, it's just so. And there's more nor me done it. About ten years ago, Doctor Gray, of Lafayette-place, used to keep a magnetic subject in his back parlor, a woman named Montgomery, and when his patients used to come and consult him, he would leave them in the front room, and go back to Mrs. Montgomery and put her to sleep, when he'd find out from her what ailed the people, and what would cure them.

ABOUT DR. GRAY'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE, AND MATTERS CONCERNING MORE OF THE FACULTY.

Myself—That indeed was very singular.

Sorceress—Oh! Dr. Gray is a mighty clever man. I know him well, and he used to come often to me. A short, thick, stout set kind of man, with big eyes, and a bump on the left side of his face. That's him, isn't it?

Myself—(*With bland acquiescence*)—You describe him accurately. (*To those who know Dr. Gray, it is needless to observe that his appearance does not very closely resemble the above description.*)

Sorceress—Dr. Parker, too, the head of the Allopathic school, used to come and visit me very often, and many is the time that I have astonished him. I cured Dr. Vanderburgh, the head of the Homoeopathic school, many a good cure, and once told him how to cure a patient that he had in Brooklyn, when he was puzzled how to treat her. He came to thank me afterwards.

Damon—(*In a lying voice from the corner*)—Do you find out lost property, Mrs. Hayes?

Sorceress—(*Slightly confused*)—Not now. I don't like it. It troubles me. I'd rather cure fifty patients than look after stolen or lost property once.

Myself—(*With grave face, but wicked intent*)—You might make a fortune.

Sorceress—I suppose I might.

THE SORCERESS DECLINES TO FIND LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Myself—The Express Company have offered $15,000 for the discovery of the principals in the late robbery. Why don't you try?

Sorceress—(*Endeavoring to look as if she thought money was trash*)—Well, it hurts me, I tell you. I used to do that sort of thing, but I have given it up. There was a fortune-teller in Maiden-lane told me a short time ago that she got into trouble by recovering some lost property, and was bound over to keep the peace, (*this mysterious result she did not in any way account for,*) and I'm not going for to get into any trouble whatsomedever. I have enough to do curing [illegible].

Myself—(*With grave persistence*)—But fifteen thousand dollars is a nice sum.

Sorceress—(*Impatiently*)—Well, I don't care for it.

Damon—(*As if he were soliciting the last offices before expiring*)—Do you know Madame Morrow, who professes to tell everything?

Sorceress—I've heard of her. For my part I shouldn't like to know so much. I shouldn't feel kind of comfortable if I know'd so much. (*This was delivered in a tone of woeful sarcasm. Madame Morrow was a rival in the profession, and above a husband, which Mrs. Hayes* [illegible].) For my part I only profess to do what I can do. I'm honest, at any rate. (*Here I looked as if I would defend her reputation to the last drop of my blood.*)

Myself—(*With crafty intent*)—You speak of having known people a great many years ago. How old are you [illegible]?

Sorceress—(*With supernatural coquetry*)—How old do you think?

Myself—(*With countenance of Memnonian gravity*)—Twenty-two.

Sorceress—(*Utterly conquered*)—Thirty-seven! (*Pantomime of astonishment between Damon and myself, in the midst of which the door opens.*)

WE BEHOLD THE HUSBAND, AND HE PROCEEDS TO BUSINESS.

Doctor Hayes had returned, and now presented himself. I solemnly declare that I never beheld a more villainous looking person. Had I met him at [illegible] I should have called the Police and made him strip. I would confidently expect to see the letters T. F. (*travaux forcés*) branded on his shoulder. He was a tall, powerful man, with a [illegible] nose, and an interminable upper lip. His eyes were wild and suspicious, and he had altogether the air of a man who had been hunted. But Doctor Hayes, however ill-looking, was evidently a business man, for he immediately went to work; conducted us into the front parlor, and lit two of the yellowest tallow candles I ever saw. Save the gloomy and mysterious ray which these faint tapers cast, there was nothing in the room calculated to excite the romantic mind. The Seeress was seated in a rocking-chair with her back to the lights; I took a chair on one side, and Damon—the languishing Damon—sat close to her right hand. Doctor Hayes placed himself in front and commenced the operation of mesmerizing, having first with great dignity pocketed two dollars which I offered him, on the plea that they were not yet earned. He had no sooner commenced his passes than Damon and myself—being both familiar with the practice of mesmerism—exchanged glances. The Doctor was evidently ignorant of the first principles of the art, for instead of making the passes used to concentrate the magnetic fluid, he made those used for dispersing it. So that under his manipulation, no matter how powerful his magnetic organization, it would be impossible to induce the coma or trance. After about two minutes' manipulation, the Seeress closed her eyes, gave a few shudders, and breathed heavily. The farce had commenced.

DAMON'S DIAGNOSIS.

[illegible] Damon was told to take off his glove, and place his hand in that of the Seeress. Like a good boy he [illegible]. The mesmerizer then commanded his patient to search Damon's inside thoroughly and discover what was the matter with him. A moment [illegible] silence elapsed. Then the Seeress commenced [illegible], retaining the equivocal grammar of her waking moments, but chopping her words up into fragments, as if she were bent on presenting us with a conversational [illegible].

[illegible] in this gentleman's head, but I see nothing there, (*Damon winces*); there seems to be nothing the matter with his head. He is nervous, and at times the blood presses on that portion where the [illegible] joins the cerebellum. Then he [illegible] pain and feels bad, (*pause.*) There is nothing [illegible] with his teeth, (*pause*). I look in his [illegible] but I can't see anything bad there. I look for [illegible] in the lungs, but cannot see any—(*pause*)—no; I cannot see any ulcerations.

Damon—(*Who has the digestion of an ostrich, says* [illegible])—Is there anything the matter with my stomach?

Sorceress—The pericardium presses upon the abdomen, and the orifice of the diaphragm is inflamed. [illegible] produces a dullish sort of pain just here, (*here* [illegible] *her hands over the upper part of her body,* [illegible] *whether the spot indicated was* [illegible] *or the abdomen.*) He feels very bad at times, but conceals his pain from his friends, but when they leave him alone, he doubles himself up, [illegible] by the Seeress, and then he [illegible] kind of easy. Oh! he feels bad at times I tell you—ugh! (*Tremendous shuddering by the Seeress,* [illegible] *of her sympathy with Damon's sufferings.*)

Damon—What do you recommend as a cure?

Sorceress—Well, if you was to get some nice sherry wine, and get a cent and a half worth of yellow dock root, wild-cherry bark and chamomile flowers [illegible], and take a glass every day before dinner, it would do you good. (*Damon looks rather pleased at this prescription of sherry and bitters.*) Then you get some alcohol, and mix it three parts water, and put a pinch of salt into it. You must keep this bottle by you, and every now and agin dip your hand in it, and rub it over the lower part of your abdomen; that will cure you. (*Public oath of gratitude from Damon.*)

THE SORCERESS AND I SET OFF ON A JOURNEY.

Damon now had enough of medical confidence, and I determined to test the power of the clairvoyant more obviously. Damon may or not have his interior organs in positions hitherto unknown to anatomists; but, if the Seeress, as she professed, was able to describe a place several thousand miles away, and in a country where it was likely she had never been, then I would believe in the verity of that pretended slumber, and the reality of those simulated wonders. I took the Seeress' hand and requested her to take a journey with me into [illegible], and go to Liverpool. She arrived. I then invited her across the Channel to Cork, in Ireland, and from that city we proceeded to the southwestern coast of the country of the same name. The Seeress was tractable, and we traveled rapidly. When arrived at the place occupying my thoughts—it was a country residence that had belonged to an uncle of mine, and was now occupied by his wife and daughter—when arrived, I requested her to describe some of the features of the place.

Sorceress—I see a road—a kind of road leading off in this—direction—so! (*Pantomimic action with her hands towards the four points of the compass*)—and there are trees!

Myself—(*Unmoved*)—Come inside this gate with me; now what do you see?

Sorceress—I see a place, and there are walks—kind of hard walks—and a house—(*Sudden flash of genius*)—a stone house!

Myself—Do you see any water?—(*The place is on a salt water bay.*)

Sorceress—Oh! yes; water. Cold! ugh!—(*Shudder, expressive of bathing in Winter.*)

Myself—Is the water salt or fresh?

Sorceress—(*taken aback*)—It's a kind of—ugh? I don't know. It's not like our water here.

Myself—Do you see any building close on the edge of the water?

Sorceress—Yes.

Myself—What shape is it? Describe it.

Sorceress—Well, it's a sort of queer shape—going so, (*Seeress describes a number of vague lines with her hand,*) and it has walls! hard walls!

Myself—Do you see anything inside of it?

Sorceress—Yes—there are kind of queer things inside—hard like—I don't know—I never saw anything like them before. (*Here the Pythoness became fragmentary in her speech.*)

Myself—Can you not describe them a little more definitely? (*Here, by* [illegible] *questions, I allowed a ray of light to beam on the puzzled brain of the Seeress and she eventually made a guess at what I was aiming at.*) Ah! they're long things—make a noise—bang! (*Pantomime of being deafened with loud sounds.*)

The object I wished her to describe was a battery of twelve guns built by my patriotic uncle at the foot of his lawn in the days when BONAPARTE threatened the shores of the British Isles. Damon and myself had now quite enough of this humbug. The Seeress was awakened by her spouse, I paid my two dollars, and amid the apologies of Dr. Hayes for his lady not having been able to describe more accurately the various objects I indicated, we took our departure politely, having played our parts in this farcical consultation with a supernatural gravity. So much for clairvoyance in New-York. There are probably one hundred of these people existing in various parts of the City on the credulity of fools, and greenhorns from the country. They profess to tell everything, and tell nothing. The uneducated mind is easily deceived by any affectation of mystery, and the vagueness of Mrs. Hayes' replies would, on persons unaccustomed to investigation, create a powerful effect. That she was not asleep I am convinced, and were it not that her husband was very big and strong, and my feelings of gallantry deeply seated, I think I would have stuck a pin in her to test the reality of the coma.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—NOT BALFE'S.

The next individual on our list was "the celebrated Gypsy Girl," who lived at number 5 Wooster-street, and who was "skilled in palmistry and could impart a secret (charge extra) by which one might be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex." Accordingly, Damon and I proceeded, about 7 o'clock in the evening, to the abode of the Bohemian. The door was opened by a tawny-looking girl, with restless eyes and a black velvet basque. On inquiry we discovered that it was the Gypsy Girl herself. Here, at least, I expected to find some romance. Toads tamed and intelligent. Smoke-dried old women, heirs to all the wisdom of Solomon, and talking Rommany. Black hens, and sable cats—in short, all the pharaphernalia of witchcraft. The tawny woman, however, was modern and business-like. She told Damon, in rather a peremptory manner, to remain in the hall, whereat Damon looked grieved, and bade me *follow her alone* into the front parlor, a bare and melancholy-looking apartment.

I HAVE MY FORTUNE TOLD.

It is needless to describe my feelings on finding myself shut up alone with this woman. She certainly was as wild-looking as if she had been just transferred from one of Mr. Borrow's admirable word-paintings of Gypsy tribes. I think I should have given her all my money on the slightest aggressive demonstration on her part. She conducted herself peaceably, however, and demanded my left hand. I surrendered my ungloved extremity in silence, and after patting the fleshy protuberances that lie over the metacarpal muscles, with the top of her forefinger, and tracing a few cabalistic lines on the palm, she commenced speaking in a rapid, monotonous voice, without any stops or pauses in her speech.

"You are a gentleman," said she, "who has had not much of ups and downs but you have had reverses, more or less you are not a wealthy gentleman but you are not poor, and you have had losses You were born under a fortunate star but you have not yet been very fortunate towards the end of this year and the beginning of the next you will be unfortunate but in the middle of the next year you have a change and things will go well with you you will never be wealthy and you need not hope to be wealthy you have a good destiny. I see a wife sitting here (*pointing to a small hillock of flesh situated at the base of my little finger.*) She is a good woman and has a great affection for you you know her and she knows you but you little think either of you of the happy day that is in store for you. (*Here I become affected almost to tears.*) You will be a very wealthy man towards the middle of your life and will live to a good old age. You are going to receive a letter within the next three months, and your relatives are widely scattered over the globe; water rolls between you and some of them. You will live to be very old and die very sudden you can now ask me any questions you think fit."

This monologue, delivered as it was without any pauses, and in one breathless monotonous stream almost deprived one of reflection. How any woman could tell a man's fortune in this off-hand way was more than I could understand. It was a sort of railroad destiny, high-pressure, and no stations. As soon as I could collect my scattered senses, I ventured to put a few questions. With the natural anxiety of a bachelor, I inquired if my future bride could be personally described. The Bohemian, however, avowed that this exceeded her powers. She could not tell my profession, nor my country, or when and where I was born. In fact she gave me rather a low opinion of gypsies in general, and I had far less respect for the powers of divination of that race than I entertained before my interview. The house reeked of Spaniards. Twice did swarthy sons of Hispaniola thrust their garlicky heads into the room while my fortune was being told, but were immediately charged and hustled out by the Sorceress; and when I paid my small fee and retreated from her presence into the hall, I found poor Damon glaring at an unwashed Spaniard, who was seated on the only chair there, twisting his moustache fiercely. The Sorceress had declined to favor me with the secret by which I might be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex, (price $2,) on the score that she was about to change her residence and was hurried, promising that if I called at her future quarters at some other time to gratify my desire. On the whole, the Bohemian was a failure. Her complexion was gypsyish, but she sacrificed her h's and suggested Bow-Bells far too strongly. I departed with my friend Damon, hoping better things from Madam Prewster.

MAGIC AND MATRIMONY.

Madame Prewster inhabits a quiet tenement at Number 76 Madison-street, near Chatham—classic haunt of the children of Israel—where the members of that persecuted tribe avenge themselves on countrified Christians, by selling them deceptive pantaloons, and coats of the frailest texture.

The chief peculiarity about Madame Prewster's residence is, that the principal stair-case comes out into the street. There is no hall, but the stairs commence at the second floor, and descending steeply, rush out through the door, and amalgamate themselves in some unaccountable manner with the steps of the stone stoop. A little girl in a ragged dress admitted us. I had long since given up all hope of Dwarfs and Demons, and so was contented. We were shown up stairs into the back-room, which was a bedroom. Bedrooms, in modern magic, seem to correspond to those mysterious chambers in which the Egyptian neophyte passed the solitary hour, preceding his admission to the mysteries of Isis. The little ragged girl gave us a card [illegible] which some [illegible] of the establishment [illegible], and awaited our bidding. The rules are various and peremptory. No smoking or loud language permitted. Visitors to state whether their object was matrimonial or merely connected with the affairs of destiny. *All payments to be made in advance.* Together with some minor rules that have escaped my memory. After indicating to the small servant the direction in which our desires tended, she retired for a few minutes, and we heard a scratching at a fireplace, and a rattling of coal, which led us to infer that the Sorceress was about to illuminate the grate in our honor. In a few moments the centre folding-doors were thrown open, and enveloped in a mysterious cloud of acrid smoke we marched into the front room, where we found Madame Prewster seated in a rocking chair, far too small for the accommodation of her person, so that she bulged over the edges in various directions.

A GAME OF CARDS WITH THE FATES.

I would be afraid to say how many chins were possessed by Madame Prewster. They lay one behind the other like reserve battalions. The foot of Time—alluded to by poets—must have had weary work crossing those fleshy acclivities, and threading these pinguid vales. A sparse forest of gray bristles clothed the steeps, growing thinner as they ascended, until the summit of the head was bare as a horn of the Bernese Alps. As may be inferred, Madame Prewster was stout. If she had discovered the Philosopher's stone, she had evidently changed it into a loaf of bread. She was truly a well-fed Sorceress. After respectful salutations had passed between us, and some discourse as to the nature of our desires, Damon expressed a wish to have his fortune told on the cards, and modestly produced a dollar and a half, which the Sorceress pocketed. She then took several greasy books from a table, arranged them on her fat lap as she sat in her rocking-chair, and producing a pack of children's cards very small and very dirty, commenced swaying in her seat, and reading the book of Fate. Damon had to cut the cards, and then they were distributed into three packs, and then redistributed into three other packs, then Madame Prewster regarded them in succession with a rapt glance, and commenced enlightening Damon. Like Mrs. Hayes, however, her grammar and pronunciation were more than dubious. Syntax and orthography are evidently the weakest points in astrological circles.

Madam P. (*rocking to and fro until she nearly put me to sleep*)—You was born under a good star. Here are a card wherein lies much benefit to you. You will shortly undertake a journey; it may be in a week, or it may not be for three months. Your mind is at present much set upon money matters, and you are uneasy in yourself, but all will come right, and you will get your wish. How old are you? (*Damon modestly states his age to be twenty-eight; entre nous he is thirty-two.*) Well, you will be married to two wives. Here they are—one fair and one dark. Her'n which you will first marry, will be a native of this country, and you will love her very much, but she will die very suddent, when you have arrived at the age of thirty-one. Her'n which is to be your second wife will live with you until you are very old, but she will die also before you, and leave you a sorry-ful widyower. The last member of your family that died was a male. (*Damon calmly remonstrates. It was a female. The Sorceress instantly assumes an air of commiseration, and says, in an awful tone.*) Well, there will be a death soon in your family. (*Damon does not appear in the least crushed by this announcement.*) You will be very wealthy as you grows old, but you will make your money in some kind of business, and if you enter business, will be very fortunate. (*We are astounded at the logic of the destinies.*) Now think of any number from one to six. (*Damon, after a few moments of abstruse algebraical calculation, fixes on the number—one—whereon the Sorceress opens one of her books and reads:*)

Beneath a lucky star you're born;
Nor shall your life be all forlorn.
Two wives shall give their hearts to you,
And twice seven children shall you view.
(*Damon is dismayed.*)
But three will live to manhood's prime,
(*He recovers.*)
And prosper in a foreign clime.
Health, wealth and joy will be your lot;
Let not the giver be forgot!

This astounding poetical attack, entirely unexpected as it was, with its mixture of folly and profanity, nearly floored us. Damon evidently had quite enough of fortune-telling, and, after a few absurd formulas, of his making silent wishes, and being told whether he would or would not get them, I led the conversation towards matrimonial subjects.

A HIGH MORAL INSTITUTION.

I had seen, in Madam Prewster's programme, a mysterious allusion to a matrimonial list, and introductions between the sexes; so, assuming an air of innocence calculated to inspire confidence in the oldest Sorceress, I commenced an artful interrogation:

Myself—What does this announce refer to? Do you keep a matrimonial office?

Madam P.—Yes; I have been in the business a great many years, and has made over three hundred happy matches, within the last year.

Myself—How is the affair managed?

Madame P.—Well, a gentleman, you see, who is in business all day, and perhaps few acquaintance among the other seck, comes to me, and lays his case before me. He gives his name and address, and a reference, and then, upon the payment of ten dollars, I puts his name on my list. He describes to me the kind of lady he wants, and I looks over my female list till I finds one suitable. I then writes him a note, making an appointment either here or somewhere else, and introduces the lady to him. I have on my list ladies of the highest fashion, and largest wealth.

Myself—(*with interest*)—Have you any large fortunes to spare at present?

Madam P.—Several, but the rich ladies is generally old, and not very handsome.

Myself—If the parties do not suit?

Madam P.—Oh! I bind myself to keep introducing the gentleman to ladies until he finds one that will suit him.

Myself—What classes are the majority of your female matrimonial candidates from?

Madam P.—Well, they are principally school-teachers and shop-girls who are confined all day abroad and all night at home, and who have no opportunity of making acquaintances. Sometimes singular things happen.

A MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE.

I introduced a gentleman last year to a young lady. He told me that I was to represent him to her as poor, though he was in reality very rich; 'cause he said that he did not want to be married for his money, which made him come to me. Well, they courted for about a month, and he took her off to the country and married her, telling her he was a book-keeper in a small store, and they would have to live in poor lodgings. She said, says she, I'll follow you all the world over, but if you can make out, why I can support us both: for she was well edicated and played the piany tremenjuous. Well, he drew her into the City, and instead of taking her to a poor lodging, up he drew to Fifth-avenue, where he landed her to her great astonishment in a new house of magnificent splendious. And by the same token they are living there still, and he comes frequent to me to thank me for their happiness.

Myself—A most interesting narrative indeed. But, (*here I assumed a wheedling air,*) does it not sometimes happen that ladies run danger from such introductions?

Madame P.—(*Indignantly*)—I don't understand you, Sir.

Myself—(*Determined to be understood*)—Does it not sometimes occur that matrimony is not the result of your introductions, but that the results are unfortunate as far as regards the female?

Madam P.—(*Visibly swelling, like a hen whose brood has been outraged*)—No, Sir! Never, Sir! I will and am able to protect all the ladies who confide themselves to my charge. Nothing of the kind have never occurred to me. I would never introduce the gentleman no more to ladies, and he would lose his ten dollars. That's the way I'd serve him.

Myself—(*With outward contrition, but* [illegible] *by what the profession of the old wretch* [illegible])—[illegible] I have no doubt of your ability to protect youthful innocence. When I feel a desire for an elegant and accomplished partner, I shall call on you for your services, and place my fate in your hands. I have no doubt but that I shall be successful in then meeting some ornament to her sex; and what is ten dollars as long as you are happy?

Our interview terminated with an abortive attempt on the part of Madam Prewster to tell Damon's first name, which, after going through the catalogue at the tail of a dictionary, [illegible] because "the cards wasn't runnin'" and next because Damon's first name is not to be found in any English dictionary, being of Gallic origin. We left her at Zebediah, and taking an affecting farewell, we departed. We subsequently visited other establishments, astrological and clairvoyant, but the general features were the same as I have described. In all our wanderings we met with nothing but vulgar cheat and gross audacity. On the character of Madam Prewster's establishment it is needless to make any comment. That her profession is infamous, disguised under the convenient shield of "honorable intentions," was too obvious for us to have any hesitation on the subject; nor have I the slightest doubt but that this true professor of a blacker art than any practiced by Albertus Magnus, turns out every year a goodly lot of victims to swell the ranks of that unhappy class of women who are doubly condemned, by their lovers and the world.

F. J. O'B.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, Vol. [illegible] Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

We have in this volume of these reports the first marks that the effects of the war with Russia have reached the courts of law, in the reports of two prize cases, the only cases in the High Court of Admiralty which are given in this volume. They have, however, little value for the profession here, as yet. The volume, however, contains more cases, which may be of immediate use to the profession here, than any one which we remember to have examined. There are questions of partnership, of divorce, of seamen's wages, very important decisions upon promissory notes, bills of lading, and charter parties, a case of interest on heresy, and one about the Zoological Society, &c., &c. There are one or two cases which will have especial interest for lawyers, as pointing out their duties and liabilities. In one of them an attorney was held liable in damages for drawing an agreement as a simple covenant, which should have been under seal; and, in the other, an attorney was declared liable, if, on his delivering up papers in his possession, they were not found to be "in a reasonable state of arrangement." PARKE, B., also added, "that possibly it may be the duty of the attorney to keep the papers in proper order while they are in his possession." It is fair to state, however, that this decision speaks only of a client's papers. If it extended to the lawyer's own papers, it would make queer work with some lawyer's tables that we know of, and we should doubtless find them considering it as even a more outrageous interference with their private rights than the Maine Law seems to some of them to be.

THE FORAYERS; OR, THE RAID OF THE DOG-DAYS. By W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. 1 vol, 12mo, pp. 560. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.

This is an entirely new story, from the pen of the WALTER SCOTT, of Southern Romance. We notice this fact, in order that the book may not be taken, or mistaken, for a mere reprint or new edition. In a variety of prose fictions, which have been favorably appreciated by the public, Mr. SIMMS has treated, in succession, of the main events of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. Frequently introducing historical personages, his sketches are spirited and striking, and he writes of war as if he had himself seen service in the tented field. We are not sure, however, whether his more quiet scenes and characters are not his best. His women, in particular, are of flesh and blood, and not mere abstractions, like those of DICKENS and THACKERAY. In *The Forayers*, bonny Bertha Travis is a reality, and her lover—bold, affectionate, and true—is worthy of her. Were the whole story complete, in this volume, we should pronounce it the best of SIMMS' romances. It ends abruptly, or rather does not end at all, and novel-devourers might despair, were it not that "Eutaw" is announced as a sequel, to be published with as little delay as possible.

CURTIS' DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. To be complete in about 20 vols. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

We have received from the publishers volumes 10, 11 and 12 of this excellent reprint. These twelve volumes contain DALLAS, CRANCH, WHEATON, and the first twelve volumes of PETERS.

Caste; a story of Republican Equality, (published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., of Boston,) is better written than most of the novels, it is our hard duty to peruse, and exhibits three peculiar features. The language, without any exception, is free from the stilted exaggeration known as "fine writing;" the leading characters are distinctly individualized, and the prominent idea (that of a Southern gentleman discovering that his betrothed has negro blood in her veins) is adroitly worked out without being over-worked. The scene is chiefly in the South, and the leading circumstances, with a remarkable avoidance of clap-trap and abuse, are directed against the "institutions" which, in the South, regard colored people as scarcely, if at all, superior to the brute creation. Helen and Hubert, the heroine and hero, are well-drawn creations, and from first to last the reader must be interested in them. We find it stated on the title-page that *Caste* is by SYDNEY A. STORY, Junior, but this is probably a *nom de plume*. Be this as it may, the book is well written and likely to create a sensation.

The second volume of *Biographies of the Heroes of History* (published by DICKINSON, New-York) contains a life of OLIVER CROMWELL. It is a summary of the leading events in that great man's career, ably put together. We find it stated, on the title-page, that it is "edited by Rev. Dr. HAWKS." If so, rather carelessly, for it states (page 15) that CROMWELL was born "in the year 599," which is an antedate of a thousand years. We doubt whether Dr. H. would have put his *imprimatur* on such a sentence as this: "As some huge granite rock rises in a great convulsion of nature, from the deepest foundations of the earth, and lifts itself, a perpetual monument of might, so CROMWELL in the revolution of the State, bursts forth from the people and stands a tower of greatness, which will record, for all coming time, the power of genius." That is, in plain English, he will be a *monument of himself!* The volume is splendidly illustrated with handsome wood engravings.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., of Boston, commencing the publication of *The British Essayists*, of the same size and price of their admirable edition of the *British Poets*, have started with *The Tatler*, in four volumes. A fine portrait of STEELE appropriately illustrates the first volume, which also contains the Historical and Biographical Preface, supplied by the late A. CHALMERS. The text is taken from CHALMERS' last and revised edition, (published in London in 1823,) and is copiously annotated. The American publishers hold out the hope that, should this collection be found acceptable to the public, it may be followed by the later Essayists, in a similar style. We congratulate the American public, who are the greatest readers on the face of the earth, on the appearance of such a collection as this, including some of the finest prose writings in the English language. They have long been standard works, and now, in a handsome form and at the cheapest cost, will pass into the hands (and hearts) of thousands of appreciative, because intellectual, readers.

The works of CHARLES LAMB, in two volumes, just issued by HARPER & BROTHERS, contain the entire of "Elia's" writings in prose and verse, together with the highly interesting and important memoir by his friend and executor, the late Sir T. N. TALFOURD. The first portion of this biography appeared in 1837, not long after LAMB's death. The latter part, entitled *Final Memorials*, did not appear until 1849. Consisting, as it does, of personal recollections and of LAMB's own valuable and copious correspondence with the master-minds of his time and country, this *Life of Lamb* may be taken, and ought to be valued, as a most valuable contribution to the literary history of the age we live in. A fine portrait is the frontispiece to the first volume.

When *The Widow Bedott Papers* appeared some nine or ten years ago, in NEAL's *Saturday Gazette*, they excited great attention, and were affiliated on some of our leading authors. They were written (as we learn from Widow NEAL's "Introductory,") by Miss BERRY, a young lady then living in Whitesboro', N. Y., who subsequently married Rev. B. W. WHITCHER. On her death, they have fallen into possession of her family, by whose sanction they have been collected into a handsome volume, (published by J. C. DERBY,) with a variety of humorous illustrations by DARLEY. Their humor is at once eccentric and genial, the Widow is an original of the first water, and Aunt Maguire is excellent, also, in her way.

The New Purchase; or Early Years in the West; by ROBERT CARLTON, was first published by the APPLETONS, of New-York, twelve years ago, and immediately sold off. Out of print ever since, it has been constantly inquired for. An enterprising young publisher in the West, (JOHN R. NUNEMACHER, of New-Albany, Indiana,) has reproduced it in a handsome 12mo volume, with numerous engravings. It is known that many of the incidents and most of the characters were actually drawn from life, on the spot, and the narrative is instinct with vitality and truth. It is one of the best books yet written concerning Life in the West.

The poetical works of Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, (whose sonnets excited the admiration of S. T. COLERIDGE, while yet a youth,) have been published by the APPLETONS, in two octavo volumes. BOWLES ranks among the third-rate poets, and scarcely merits that his verses should be collected. One of his best pieces, entitled, *Childe Harold's Last Pilgrimage*, is included here among the "inedited, unpublished" poems. It has been thirty years in print. There is a memoir of BOWLES, from the pen of GILFILLAN, the most wordy of critics, the most flatulent of biographers.

A new edition of CAMPBELL's *Pleasures of Hope*, illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, GEORGE THOMAS and HARRISON WEIR, (English artists of ability and repute,) has been published in London by SAMPSON LOW, and in New-York by BANGS, BROTHER & CO. There are twenty-five engravings, executed on wood, and, as a whole, their beauty and merit have rarely been equaled. The figure sketches are by THOMAS; the landscapes and sea views by FOSTER and WEIR. The work is beautifully printed upon cream-colored paper, and is admirably adapted, at all seasons, as a gift book.

Frank Leslie's Portfolio of Fancy Needlework, is a handsome quarto, well edited by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and containing an immense quantity of information respecting a subject which (too much?) has engrossed ladies' time and attention of late. It is quite a cyclopedia, in its way, and treats of several feminine occupations besides fancy needlework. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated, many of the engravings being printed in colors, that it is worthy of a place in the boudoir. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced a reissue of BOHN's Classical Library, and have already brought out WATSON's *Sallust*, DAVIDSON's *Virgil*, and SMART's *Horace*,—standard translations, revised by the most eminent scholars of the present day, with additional notes. A short time ago, one of the most distinguished Professors in this City, examining one of his classes, had occasion to say: "Well, gentlemen, I am sorry to find that you now are but the skeleton of a class—there is so little muscle and so much BOHN."

Lives of the British Historians, by EUGENE LAWRENCE, in two volumes, is a book which has long been called for. It is comprehensive, without being tedious, and the fruit of industry and ability. Commencing with the early writers, it gives the lives of the historians to CHARLES JAMES FOX, inclusive. The subject will bear extension to our own time. SOUTHEY, LINGARD, MACKINTOSH, ARNOLD, MACAULAY, and others ought to be included, also. Published by C. SCRIBNER, New-York.

The Private Life of an Eastern King, bearing every appearance of being a true narrative, may be mentioned one of the most entertaining volumes of the season. The late NUSSIR-U-DEEN, King of Oude, is the hero of this amusing volume, which lets the reader very much behind the scenes as regards [illegible] in Asia. Since the appearance of the *Arabian Nights*, there has been no such exposition of the sayings and doings of Eastern Royalty. Published by J. S. REDFIELD, New-York.

Moore's Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Irish patriot, has been republished by P. M. HAVERTY, New-York, from the third London edition. It is handsomely got up in a single volume, with good paper, clear type, and portrait engraved on steel. Mr. HAVERTY has judiciously illustrated the text by adding, as notes, various extracts from CURRAN, MADDEN, LORD CLONCURRY, SAMPSON and others. The book is a valuable addition to the Irish literature of this country.

The Blakes and Flanagans, a tale illustrative of Irish life in the United States, written by Mrs. J. SADLIER, is more especially intended for Roman Catholic readers. But the moral is so excellent, and the execution so good, that all classes of Christians may derive benefit from its perusal. The story is a domestic one, wholly free from exaggeration, but full of interest. Published by D. & J. SADLIER & CO., New-York.

The second volume of DICKENS' *Little Folks* contains the touching history of Smike, taken from *Nicholas Nickleby*. The narrative is given, all through, in DICKENS' own words, and a very touching, pathetic relation it is. Kate, Madeline, Newman Noggs, Nicholas Nickleby, Miss La Creevy, Tim Linkinwater, the Brothers Cheeryble, Frank and immortal Mrs. Nickleby, are all introduced into this well-executed abridgement of poor Smike's life. Published by REDFIELD.

Memoirs of the Court and Reign of Catherine the Second, Empress of Russia, have appeared in one volume, written by SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, and published by MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, New-York. We cannot see the *cui bono* of such a biography. The author might employ his talents to better purpose than raking up the scandalous records of the most profligate and prurient ruler of her age. Famous as a monarch, she was infamous as a woman.

The Lake Shore, from the French of EMILE SOUVESTRE, (whose *Leaves from a Family Journal* we recently had occasion to commend highly,) contains three stories,—the Slave, the Serf, and the Apprentice. They illustrate three eras; Roman domination, feudal sway, and present civilization, and possess more than ordinary interest. Published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Boston.

The Match-Girl may emphatically be described as a bad book—design and moral being equally base. There is evidence of ability, as far as the mere authorship is concerned; but the tone of the work is sufficient to condemn it. Not merely is it sensuous, but in some of the incidents unequivocally sensual. It is lamentable to see talent thus misdirected. Published by W. W. WHITE, Philadelphia.

The Rag-Picker may properly be described as an abolitionist and temperance novel, written with much ability, although many of its leading incidents, and two, at least, of its more prominent characters, are deficient in probability. The earlier portion of the volume, in which the scene is cast in Boston, is, by far, the best. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

Cardinal WISEMAN, it may not be generally known, is author of a romance, at once classical and religious, entitled *Fabiola; or, The Church of the Catacombs*. It has appeared in the Popular Catholic Library, published by Messrs. SADLIERS, of New-York. It is a story of early Christian persecution, piety, and martyrdom, touchingly narrated.

The Spirit of Humanity, a work directed against the too prevalent ill-treatment of the inferior animals, is composed of well-selected extracts from a great many eminent authors, who have recorded their opinions in favor of humanity. It is a book which deserves very wide circulation—is peculiarly adapted for presentation to young people. Published by JOEL MUNSELL, Albany.

The Physiology of Marriage, by an old physician, contains nothing that is new—except that (p. [illegible]) hot tea and coffee are denounced as "always of doubtful tendency to the cause of moral purity." It is so ill adapted for general perusal, that we should grieve to see it in the hands of any young person. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.

Henry and Bessie is the name of a charming children's book, published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York. It takes a boy and his little sister into the country and passes them through several adventures there. The moral tone of this story is good, and the fiction—which is very truthful, in fact—is serious, without sermonizing.

Miss YONGE (author of *the Heir of Redclyffe*) has written a little romance of early chivalry, called *Richard the Fearless; or, The Little Duke*, which the APPLETONS have brought out, with some handsome illustrations. The hero was great-grandfather of WILLIAM the Conqueror, and this story of his childhood's adventures is full of interest.

Mr. FRENCH, the theatrical publisher, of Nassau-street, has commenced a series of *The American Drama*, each play with acting text and "business." The first number contains "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It is a cheap twelve-penny worth. [illegible] in this series.

Wheels and I, is a domestic story of a very remarkable ability as regards the composition or interest, as far as the characters and incidents are concerned. The greater part is devoted to [illegible], and the chit-chat, by way of dialogue, which constitutes, at least, a moiety of the book, is desultory and purposeless. Published by J. C. DERBY.

The HARPERS have just published a new edition, much enlarged and improved, with many handsome engravings, of *Hungerford and Holloway*, one of JACOB ABBOTT's popular and excellent Young Christian Series. An escape of the hero by means of an ice-boat, is full of thrilling interest, and one of the most striking incidents of modern fiction.

The History of the Maine Liquor Law, by HENRY S. CLUB, opens with a biography of NEAL DOW, of Portland. It gives portraits of DOW, HORACE GREELEY, H. W. BEECHER and his father, GERRIT SMITH, JOHN PIERPONT and LUCRETIA MOTT. These illustrations are the best things in the volume, which is a heavy compilation.

The Turf for 1855.

UNION COURSE, L. I., trotting, Wednesday, Nov. 21. Match, $1,000, two miles and repeat, to wagons.

W. WHELAN names b. g. *John Gulliver*.......1
H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Jack Potter*.......dist.

Time—First heat:

First mile.......[illegible]; Second mile.......[illegible]
Total.......[illegible]

This long talked of match was decided Wednesday afternoon on the Union Course. *Jack Potter*, not satisfied with the laurels he achieved in trotting, offered himself in opposition to *John Gulliver*. Both having numerous friends, it could not be settled other than by a match, which was duly made. As the time approached for the trot, the excitement increased, particularly among the friends of the rival champions; and on the day of the trot, *Potter* was the favorite, $100 to $60. HIRAM's friends, as they always do, came out in great force, and backed his horse, believing as they do, that any horse he handles cannot be beat. The weather was sufficiently disagreeable to overbalance all the sport. The morning dawned with a cloudy sky, and it rained all day long; but even this drawback had not the effect of keeping the lovers of the sport at home. There was a large attendance on hand to witness the contest. The trotting season is fast drawing to a close, as it generally does with the first snow. An immense amount of money changed hands. The race did not prove satisfactory to the losers as could have been desired.

First Heat—The word "go" had hardly escaped the lips of the judges before *Potter* broke up and he fell off half a dozen lengths. *Gulliver* went very steady through the heat, passing the quarter pole in forty seconds, the half-mile pole in 1:20, and came to the score an easy winner in [illegible]. *Potter* acted badly throughout the heat and got distanced,—the track being very heavy, on account of the rain. The winner is a beautiful bay gelding, standing fifteen hands two inches high, and this victory has placed him among the first-class horses.

Same day—match $[illegible], mile heats—best three in five, to harness.

H. WOODRUFF names blk. g. *Mack Frazier*.......1 1 1
D. PFEIFER names g. g. *George Washington*.......2 2 2

Time—[illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible].

Same day—match $[illegible]—single dash of a mile.

D. MCCABE names g. g. *Sharpshooter*—received forfeit.

M. WHELAN names gr. m. *Lady Highgate*—paid forfeit.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting match, $[illegible], mile heats—best three in five.

D. PFEIFER names ch. m. *Lady Ellen* (to 250 pounds wagon).......1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF names Bay Mare (to wagon).......2 2 2

Time—[illegible]; 2:48; 2:4[illegible].

Papal Propaganda in the United States—The Pope's Edict.

From the New-York Freeman's Journal, (organ of Bishop Hughes.)

The following is a translation from the original Latin of an Edict entitled "Letter from our most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. to the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of New-York:"

PIUS P. P. IX.

VENERABLE BRETHREN—HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING: The letter subscribed by you all, was delivered to us by our Venerable Brother, JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo, whom we received most kindly, and listened to with great pleasure, speaking of your affairs. Certainly it was no small joy to us to learn more and more from that venerable brother, as well as from your letter, how great piety, love and obedience you bear toward us and this Chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic truth and unity. Most gladly we learn with what episcopal solicitude you provided for the celebration of the first Provincial Synod of New-York,—whose acts, according to ancient rule, you have sent to us, and asked that we would vouchsafe to approve, or even, where need may be, correct.

You will receive a fit answer from our Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, to whose attention we have referred the acts of the Council, and in the letter of that Council you will have a new proof of the great affection which we entertain constantly toward you, venerable brethren, and your churches. But while, in the meantime, we announce to you that your wishes have been gratified by us in the election of a new Bishop for Portland, we cannot but praise the pastoral solicitude with which, according to the sacred canons, you assembled, and, invoking the light of the Holy Ghost, have striven by mutual advice to establish what may conduce to the discipline of the clergy, to more and more cherishing the piety of the faithful people, to rooting out the seeds of vices, to averting the dangers of seduction, and more correctly instructing the youth in the true faith and in solid virtue.

But while we highly commend this to your zeal, so worthy of Catholic Prelates, we encourage you anew that, leaning on the divine aid, you may proceed with yet greater alacrity to fulfill all the duties of your office, never leaving anything untried by which our most holy religion, and its salutary doctrine, may receive greater increase in those regions, and that the unhappy wanderers may return to the path of salvation. But spare never, venerable brethren, any care, any counsels, any labors, that while those [illegible] to be found in your dioceses, sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, you may be able to enlighten them with the light of the gospel, and to gain them to Christ.

But that you may provide more easily for the wants of your dioceses, and may be able to have skillful and industrious laborers who can help you in cultivating the vineyard of the Lord, we most earnestly wish, as we already have intimated to some of your order, (who to our no common gratification were here [illegible] of our dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God,) that comparing your advice, and uniting your resources, you would please to found in *this our fair City of Rome a college appropriated to the clergy of your nation*. For your wisdom will instruct you how great advantages may redound to your dioceses from an institution of that kind.

Because, by this arrangement, youth chosen by you, and sent hither as the hope of religion, will grow up as in a nursery, and imbued here with piety and with an excellent education, and drawing from its very fountain a doctrine incorrupt, and learning the institutes, and the rights and holy ceremonies in the method of the Church which is the mother and mistress of all others,—when they return to their country, will be able properly to discharge the office of a parish priest, or of a teacher, or of a professor, and to shine an example of life to the people, to instruct the ignorant, and to bring back the erring to paths of truth and justice, as well as, by the armor of sound doctrine, to confound the madness and refute the fallacies of men of guile. If you will ratify this our desire, which looks only to the spiritual good of those regions, we certainly, as much as lies in us, will not omit to assist you with all diligence, that you may establish the said College.

Finally, we would assure you that we offer earnest prayers to the most gracious Father of Mercies, that he may pour out always upon you favorably the richest gifts of his goodness, that these also may descend copiously upon the beloved flocks committed to your charge. And as the pledge of these, and as a witness of our most thoughtful love toward you, we very affectionately bestow from our inmost heart, on each of you, and on all the clergy and faithful laity of those Churches the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, Jan. 1, 1855, in the ninth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—We learn from a correspondent that JACOB LOHMAN, an old soldier of the Revolution, died at the residence of his son, Mr. JOHN LOHMAN, near Burnsville, Montgomery County, Md., on the 10th inst., in the 110th year of his age. He entered the army in the year 1776 as one of the Pennsylvania line, and served through the whole of the war of Independence—was at the capture of Burgoyne, and the battles of White Plains and Trenton, besides several other engagements. He possessed remarkably good health, and was able to go about until within a day or two of his death.—*Baltimore Sun, 21st.*

ALABAMA UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Legislature of Alabama, on Monday last, reelected Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Democrat, to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March last.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

THE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

Committee Meetings, &c.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board, last night, discussed the propriety of the WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASE.

Mr. FOX called up the report of the Ferry Committee in relation to Hicks and Berry's Williamsburg ferry lease from the foot of Catharine-street. The Committee recommended that three months' notice be given the lessees to put their property in good condition, and in case of failure that they forfeit all their rights and privileges.

Mr. ELY moved a postponement for one week more, which was carried.

[illegible] PATRIOTIC—BUT THE BOARD COLD.

Mr. BRIGGS put in the following resolution:

Whereas, There seems to be a want of patriotism in this Board, as evinced by its refusal to celebrate Evacuation Day, although the patriotic fervor of our illustrious father still burns brightly in the breasts of our citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this Board to celebrate Evacuation Day, their expenses to be paid by themselves, and by patriotic individual contribution.

Mr. WAKEMAN thought it was ridiculous.

BRIGGS defended himself and his resolution. He wanted to see a gathering of the citizens, and wanted to have Washington's Farewell Address read in public.

It was resolved that Mr. BRIGGS have leave to withdraw his resolution, which was carried. BRIGGS nowhere, again.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Mr. HERRICK presented a bulky petition of V. D. Bogart and others for a reform in the management of the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads. Complaints are made of delays at Sixty-first-street, of the mud through which innocent passengers are compelled to wade, or detention at Forty-second-street, of the impudence of the officers of the Roads, &c., &c., &c.

Referred to Railroad Committee.

IRON PAVEMENTS.

The report from the other Board in relation to the paving of the Bowery and Chatham-street with Belgian Pavement, came in with a recommendation for concurrence.

Mr. MOORE commended the iron pavement now in use in [illegible]-street.

Various Aldermen had a word apiece to offer: mainly contending that the great fault in paving in the City lies in the want of sand. The debate was very long and very pointless.

The iron pavement was voted down.

Discussion ensued more prolonged, and if possible more pointless upon adopting the Belgian pavement, with certain specifications as to the depth of sand to be used. Motions and counter amendments were elaborated upon, when final reference of the entire subject was voted to the Committee on Ordinances.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BOSTON [illegible].

Mr. WAKEMAN called up the resolution from the other Board, calling for an extra appropriation of $[illegible], to meet the expenses incurred in feeding and riding about the two Boston Aldermen and High Sheriff, during their visit, some months since, to New-York.

A spirited debate arose.

FOX demanded to see the items of the bill.

VARIAN intimated that after the Boston gentlemen quietly retired to the precincts and duties of their own sober municipality, they were sent for to revisit New-York, that the members of the Common Council here might have a grand spree.

Mr. WM. TUCKER thought the Committee, having exceeded their original appropriation, should pay all expended over that amount from their own pockets.

Mr. VOORHIS defended the Committee, and said if the Board would not vote payment of the extra appropriation he, as a member of the Committee, would pay his share of the amount unpaid. In case they required another supper he did want the Messrs. Lelands to tell them, "No, Gentlemen, here is your old bill; you can't come that dodge a second time."

Upon the vote of concurrence being taken, the same was lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Mr. WM. TUCKER moved the subject of the new City Hall be made the special order for the next meeting. Twelve opposing to eight in favor, the motion was lost.

EX-ALDERMAN KELLY.

Relative to the recent decease of Patrick Kelly, Esq., at Paterson, N. J., and member of the Board of Aldermen during the years 1850 and 1851, appropriate resolutions were submitted by Alderman HOWARD. They were passed unanimously.

Adjourned to Monday.

The Supervisors.

The Supervisors met yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

Dr. George Fredericks officiated as Surgeon on board the bark *Grapeshot* during the pursuit of Baker, and for that service demands the nice little sum of $[illegible], which the Board ordered to be paid him.

An attempt was made to call up the question of increasing the judicial salaries, but the motion failed by a tie vote. Mr. ELY held that the disposition made of this subject at a former meeting was final. The CHAIR ruled that the postponement was only temporary. Mr. ELY produced Jefferson's rules, as set forth in the Immortal Manual, which Alderman HOWARD says is not used half so much as it ought to be in the Board, and declared that the CHAIR's decision was unprecedented. And so the matter ended.

The bill of Wm. F. Clarke for copying Common Pleas records, was ordered to be paid, amounting to $[illegible].

The Census Marshals' bills remaining unpaid were passed over. Mr. D. C. Henderson, who acted as Secretary of the Marshals, handed in a bill for his services, amounting to $414, and produced letters from the Secretary of State and the County Clerk, certifying that his labors were worth a good remuneration.

Committee on Sewers.

The Committee on Sewers met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, to hear parties interested in the construction of sewers, culverts, receiving basins, &c., in the different streets. The applicants for the making of a sewer in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, were opposed by two property holders in the neighborhood, who stated that a sewer had already been made by them at considerable expense, on the opposite side of the block, and which they would allow the applicants to use, and thereby save the property from a taxation of about $1 500.

The applicants contended that the use of the sewer had been [illegible], and that an expense of $[illegible] had already been incurred by them in the construction of the sewer for which they now applied, and that the level of the ground was not favorable for running a new sewer into the old one.

In consequence of the Chairman being absent the Committee postponed further action on the application. A similar application for opening a sewer between Catharine and Market streets, East Broadway, was also laid over for the same reason.

Committee on County Offices.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Supervisors HERRICK, (Chairman,) ELY and BROWN, were in attendance.

The bills referred to the Committee for furniture, stationery and paintings, for the Supreme Court, amounting respectively to $[illegible], $[illegible] and $[illegible], were taken up, but the Committee were unable to agree upon reporting in favor of their payment as submitted.

A BILL OF [illegible].

Supervisor ELY insisted that some of the items of charges in the bill for stationery required examination. Among the items charged he enumerated one of $[illegible] for a bronze inkstand and rack, $[illegible] each for two Congress knives, $[illegible] for a pair of shears, $18 for rubber stamp, $[illegible] for a letter stamp, and $[illegible] for lead pencils. He deemed it quite essential to examine into such items before voting their payment. The bills were directed to lie over.

Police Clerks' Sunday Pay.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the petition of the various Police Clerks stationed at the different Justices' Courts, presented some six months since to the Board of Supervisors, asking pay for services rendered on Sundays, was called to meet yesterday. But three of the Committee were in attendance, Supervisors BARKER, HERRICK and STEERS. Several of the Police Clerks were present. Their claims to the extra compensation sought to have appropriated, were urged in accordance with a precedent they declared to have been established in 18[illegible]. Supervisor HERRICK was willing to report in favor of paying the amount asked. Mr. BARKER required more time to examine into the previous action of the Common Council. It was decided to defer reporting upon the matter until a meeting of a full committee could be obtained. Meanwhile, the additional remuneration thus solicited is $[illegible] per Sunday, or $[illegible] additional to the yearly salary already allowed. There are two who claim pay from January, 185[illegible]; four from May, 185[illegible]; and two from the commencement of the present year. The entire amount claimed exceeds $[illegible].

School Expenses—A Free Academy for Girls.

Superintendent RANDALL's Report to the Board of Education has created good deal of stir in town. The idea of creating a Free Academy for Females has been a favorite project of some of the firmest friends of Education. Whether now is the time to make the move, and whether it is desirable to take the Fifteenth Ward Building for the purpose, is the question he has opened. As everything pertaining to it is of great interest to the public, we give below the sentiments of the President of the Board of Education, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., as expressed upon the occasion of opening the Eighteenth Ward Girls' Schools last week.

PRESIDENT NEILSON ON SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

There is involved, in the erection of this building and the gathering of this school within it an experiment, inasmuch as this is the first building erected by those having charge of public instruction in this City, to be set apart exclusively for the occupation of females.

Another School-house, to be similarly devoted, is now in progress of erection on Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, and will be ready for occupation about the commencement of the new year.

There has existed in the minds of some of our fellow-citizens an impression that in the administration of the Department of Public Instruction in this City an undue partiality has been manifested toward one sex; that while we have provided for our boys superior Common School instruction, crowned with a Collegiate course—we have done but little comparatively to advance the educational interests of our girls. For my own part, I am not ready to plead guilty to any lack of even justice—and yet I am willing to confess that to my mind there are strong reasons why it is inexpedient, at this time, to establish in this City a Free Academy for females. I am, however, clearly of the opinion, that it is proper at certain points to open Schools exclusively for girls—in which Schools the education of such pupils as desire it may be advanced further than has hitherto been practicable. In which, indeed, they may be carried scholastically as far as it is customary to carry the pupils of the various Academies and Seminaries in this country.

With these views, this School has been projected by the School Officers of this Ward, and from a desire to see the experiment fairly tried the Board of Education has sanctioned the proceeding.

There seemed to be great propriety in making this arrangement in the Eighteenth Ward, for the reason that the old School-house, from which we have now transferred our female School, was not suited for the occupancy of more than one sex, and the prospect is that we shall have boys enough to fill that building which we have altered so as to make it more convenient for a male School.

ECONOMY OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

* * * I would at this time say a word concerning the cost of public instruction in this City. Some have looked back through the records of the past, and are startled at the increase of expenditure for this purpose, and think that there must be something radically wrong in the administration of this trust. While they contrast the cost a few years ago with the present expenditure, they neglect to compare the condition of our schools as they were then and as they are at the present day.

A few years ago the great feature of the system was economy. The means provided for our schools was small, the field was contracted. The people, for they must be held responsible for the act, determined that a more liberal policy should prevail, and in obedience to their direction the old things passed away and a new order succeeded.

The Free Academy, an institution which has added an annual charge of about $40,000 to the cost of public instruction, was established by the direct votes of the people, deposited in the ballot-boxes.

The Public School Society, a time-honored body, economical to a fault, succumbed to the same power and yielded up its existence by order of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the Legislature of the State.

Their humble school edifices, sharing the fate of many other old public buildings, have gone down before the spirit of the age, and have been superseded by more spacious, and of course more expensive buildings. The question is asked by some, in view of the objection urged to the regeneration of our school edifices while much money is spent, and is to be spent, in the construction of elegant and enlarged accommodations for other public institutions: "*Shall our halls of justice—our places for the receipt of taxes and customs—our very prisons—be extended and beautified, and shall our school-houses receive no attention—neither be enlarged nor made convenient?*"

Now, I am prepared neither to enter a *cognovit* of extravagance, nor to deny that there have been indiscretions in the expenditure of the public money for school purposes; but I desire to call to mind the fact that there are in this City twenty-three different organizations, each authorized, to a certain extent, to expend the money of the City for the purposes of education—viz: the twenty-two Boards of Ward Officers, and the Board of Education—the Ward Boards being entirely independent the one of the other, and the Board of Education having but a limited jurisdiction over all. We know how difficult a matter it is for all men, as individuals every one, to manage his pecuniary affairs with entire discretion. What wonder, then, that twenty-three bodies, composed each of twelve or more individual members, should, some of them, act indiscreetly?

Let it not be supposed, from what I have said, that I am inclined to act the apologist for those who even carelessly scatter the public money. I regard him who permits the property with which he is intrusted to be wasted, as but little better than the dishonest peculator.

A diligent and careful stewardship, which resists the application of a single dollar to any other than a useful public purpose, should characterize the administration of a public trust, and particularly of that trust which relates to the education of our youth.

Our school system can only exist so long as it is believed to be pure in all its characteristics. Should the foot of Corruption ever enter into it to pollute it, the foot of the People will be put upon it to crush it—aye and grind it to very powder.

Lectures in the Evening Schools.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, an active member of the Evening School Committee, and Commissioner for the Tenth Ward, gave a very interesting lecture on the "Life and Character of JOHN HAMPDEN" to the boys of the Seventh Ward Evening School, J. J. ANDERSON, Principal, on Thursday evening of last week. He also gave one on the "Life and Character of the Empress JOSEPHINE" before the girls of the Eleventh Ward Evening School, Miss F. A. MURRAY, Principal. He will deliver a lecture before the girls of the Tenth (his own) Ward Evening School on Friday evening, in Ludlow-street, on the "Life and Character of MARY of Scotland." These lectures have been prepared with care by Mr. JONES, and are designed to be delivered in each of the schools as a labor of love. The course consists of four lectures. The three above-named, and one on the "Life and Character of BENEDICT ARNOLD."

A Screw Loose.

As the steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. J. K. PENDLETON, was on her return trip, yesterday morning, from Stonington to New-York, the screw-pin of the piston rod became loose, when opposite Williamsburg, and she was, consequently obliged to be towed to Pier No. 2 North River, by the *Connecticut*, which happened to be passing at the time. The accident had no other effect than to delay her a little beyond her usual time. On the trip up the Sound on Monday night, there was an exciting race between the *Vanderbilt* and the *Bay State*. At starting the *Vanderbilt* had been some minutes in advance, but the *Bay State* gradually neared her, when they kept abreast for several miles; but eventually the *Bay State* steamed ahead, and continued perceptibly to increase the distance between them until the *Vanderbilt* changed her course for Stonington. As there was no undue steam pressure, the passengers felt quite at home, and all of them, particularly the ladies, seemed to enjoy the contest as long as it continued.

Have a Care for your Boys.

The Shanghaes met again on Wednesday night, but did not transact much business or do much mischief. The rage for secret societies is rampant now-a-days, and every half dozen of semi-grown boys get together and form a club. In the lower ranks they call themselves "Rock Boys," or "Short Boys," while in the aristocratic circles of our "best society," they assume such high and lofty names as the "Shanghae Guard." Every man to his taste, but the boys should be kept in nights.

Ferry-Landing Dangers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After all that has been said and printed respecting ferry-landing dangers, I am constrained to propose a plan for preventing the danger alluded to which, it appears to me, if tried, would prove quite simple, economical and effectual.

Let a network be made of cord or small rope, three-eighths or half-inch thick, to spread six or eight feet up and down, and of sufficient length to extend across the carriage-way of the bridge, with a stout pole attached to the upper and lower edges, the whole suspended by two or three stout ropes, with one end of each attached to the upper pole at proper distances apart, and the other ends to the beam overhead, so that when so suspended the lower pole would reach within a few inches of the floor of the bridge; then let there be two double pullies secured to the beam above, at such distance apart as to divide the weight about equally; let ropes be rove through each pully and come down one on each side of the netting and be fastened to the lower pole, the other end of said ropes to be led off over corresponding pullies at each side of the bridge with weights attached, nearly heavy enough to balance the network and fixtures. When the boat reaches the bridge and is properly secured, a very little effort would enable the bridge-tender to raise the netting sufficiently high to allow loaded teams of any size to pass under them. As soon as all vehicles are on the boat when about to leave, the network could be easily dropped and prevent any one from passing.

This network might be extended so as to cover the footways also, were it not for the railings, and that they would obstruct the operations of the bridge-tender; therefore I would suggest a gate to each footway just back of the tender's machinery, that should be closed when about to unhook the chains from the post. If these suggestions are worthy of notice, please make such use of them as may been advisable.

S. B.

The Indian Nassau.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper states that Nassau is the old *Indian* name of Long Island. Will you have the kindness to inform an inquirer whether WILLIAM of Nassau (Prince of Orange) was an Indian Chief, and the City of Nassau in Germany an Indian settlement?

Yours, [illegible]

Certainly, certainly, excellent [illegible]. NASSAU was an aged Indian whose wigwam crowned the Brooklyn Heights *lang* syne. He was a "relation" of JOEL BARLOW—as is shown by the similarity of their osseous structure—"all his bones were made of Indian Corn." His animal food was long clams, hence long afterward the name Long Island was conferred upon his delectable domain. He was a man of a prodigious whoop, had but one wife, and when the wind was high and the tides deep he played upon a harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfeck.

Mr. Gough and the Income Tax.

The following anecdote in relation to Mr. GOUGH is from the Berwick (England) *Warder:*

"While in Edinburgh, Mr. GOUGH's equanimity at breakfast was much disturbed one morning by an income tax schedule being thrust into his hand. The Commissioners had 'calculated' that Mr. GOUGH would carry off no inconsiderable number of Queen VICTORIA's sovereigns across the Atlantic, there to be added to his store of 'Almighty dollars,' and they reckoned he was quite as liable to pay their lawful 16d. in the pound as any of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. GOUGH was of course much 'riled' by this specimen of British tyranny and rapacity, and made many strenuous protests, both against their right to tax a citizen of the great United States, and when that would no longer avail, against the amount at which he was assessed. Ultimately, however, he consented to be assessed on £15,000, as the amount of his gains during his lecturing tour in Great Britain; and his contribution to the expenses of the war was the pretty little sum of £87 10s."

Names of Streets.

If there are any Nimrods, founders of new cities, within the sound of our voice, we entreat them to name the streets by numbers, at least all those that lie parallel to each other. A calculation was made by a professional friend to the effect that, during the twelve years he has lived in New-York, at least three months had been employed in efforts to discover the whereabouts of streets which have no names that indicate their relative position. The men who made the map of what was Williamsburg deserve immortal renown for their wisdom and kindness in this matter. If the exemplary lady was judicious in proposing to name her children as England's kings are named to some extent, to wit: John 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., lest in event of a large family her husband might forget the order of their coming, how much greater the need that the fathers of cities be careful to name their streets in such a way that we shall not need to be phreno-mnemotechnists to qualify us to go about town without a map.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

The Court opened this morning pursuant to adjournment. The attendance was remarkably small compared with the excited and eager crowds that crammed the Court room and besieged the doors but two days ago. During the interval, every one seemed to have regained his wonted composure; the spectators and Jurors in waiting exhibited no indications of anxious anticipation or excited curiosity; though the case first to be tried, was one which, at the time of its occurrence attracted more of public attention, and aroused more of public feeling than any which had transpired for a long time before—that of the BILL POOLE murder. The reporters hung listlessly about, waiting in philosophic indifference to have their hopes of an early adjournment realized. The stout little officer, Mr. HARRY BARTHOLF, as spruce as a new pin, and, if it could be possible, more good natured, obliging and attentive than ever, bustled about with his usual activity, whilst BUCHANAN and KNIGHT, his faithful henchmen, with their customary coolness, looked forward to a pleasant variation, in the shape of a few days recess to the "heated term" through which this Court has just passed.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock, Judge E. P. COWLES entered and took his seat. Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, immediately moved for an addition panel of 250 Jurors to be summoned and in readiness for Monday morning, and suggested the discharge of the present Jurors until the same time. An order was entered accordingly, and the Court stands adjourned until that day, when, as Mr. HALL announced, the trial of BAKER will be immediately entered on.

A Wise Old Cove.

A Paris physician has just published a pamphlet with the title of *The Physical and Moral Degeneration of the Human Race caused by Vaccination.* The startling theory that JENNER, who for more than half a century has enjoyed the reputation of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity that ever existed, was in fact the principal author of cholera and a host of modern diseases, has been broached before, but without exciting much attention. Now, however, the Imperial Academy of Medicine have placed the subject on their paper for discussion.

Coroner's Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. ANN HALPIN, aged 60 years, who was run over and killed on Wednesday, by a runaway horse attached to a vegetable wagon. The horse was standing unattended, when he took fright and ran away.

The body of WILLIAM J. MCNULTY, a private watchman, was found in the water at the foot of Hammond-street yesterday. The deceased had been missing for some time. He left his home some weeks since to watch a lot of pork on Hammond-street wharf, and it is thought fell overboard. He was 52 years of age. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. Verdict, death by drowning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

RASCALITY—ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A YOUNG WOMAN.

A great piece of rascality, of a kind practiced in this City to a greater extent than is generally known—was brought to light yesterday: Ida Schnieger, a young and pretty German girl, about four weeks since, arrived at a seaport in Maine, from Hamburg. The Captain of the vessel in which she came used her with great kindness, and, on her arrival in the country, put her on her way for New-York, where she believed an uncle of her's resided. She arrived in this City about ten days ago, with a man named F——n, said to be a through conducter on the Worcester line to Boston. The Conductor took the young emigrant to the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and on the same night brought her to a house of bad repute in Greenwich-street, where he attempted to commit an indecent assault upon her person. She stoutly and successfully resisted the villain's efforts, who, finding himself foiled, introduced her to an accomplice of his, named G——, a "runner" for one of the California lines of steamers. This G—— took the poor, friendless stranger to his residence in Greene-street, and there made repeated attempts to outrage her person, but was each time frustrated.

Mr. Jacobs, of No. 407 Broadway, with whom the young woman succeeded in communicating, under the supposition that he was the uncle for whom she was looking, learning the condition of the girl, procured the assistance of officer Martin, went to the house in Greene-street yesterday and took the girl away.

The poor young woman was overjoyed at her deliverance. She wept bitterly while narrating the sufferings and indignities to which she had been subject since reaching this City, by the two scoundrels into whose hands she had fallen.

She has been sent back in care of Captain Hill, a well-known gentleman, to the port at which she arrived, and will remain there under the protection of the Captain who brought her over, until her relatives can be heard from.

One of her uncles is Captain of an American ship, now at sea.

An effort will be made to bring to justice the scoundrels by whom the girl was so badly treated.

Police Justice WELSH being indisposed, Alderman HOWARD presided at

The Tombs

for a few hours yesterday forenoon, and disposed of sundry cases of divers nature, in a most becoming manner. Among them was one of

DISORDERLY CONDUCT,

preferred against Edward McCluskey, Stephen Wilson and Andrew Oliver. These parties, it was alleged, entered into the "Belle Union" drinking saloon, in Leonard-street, and soon after entered into a terrible fight, in which decanters and glasses took a part. The Police, from the Station-house opposite, went over and took the party, who were committed to get sober and satisfy Justice.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

A young woman named Margaret Gillan was arraigned, charged with picking the pocket of Jane Ryckman, residing at No. 86 White-street, of a port-monnaie and $[illegible]. The complainant avers that she was passing along Chambers-street, toward Broadway, when Gillan came in contact with her. Gillan, who was within [illegible] speed, and being politically unaware, made a hasty retreat in an opposite direction. This singular movement aroused the suspicions of Miss Ryckman, who, putting her hand in her pocket, found that she had been robbed. Gillan was pursued by an officer to whom Miss Ryckman told the story, and arrested. The prisoner was identified at the Tombs as having obtained a port-monnaie from a Miss Fox a few evenings since, under similar circumstances. She was committed to answer on the first charge, and will be examined to-day on the second.

Essex Market.

At the Essex Market Police Court no offences greater than an assault and battery were examined.

A POOR WOMAN,

named Roundtree, with a young child, was taken from the Station-house, where she had slept the previous night, and sent to the Almshouse for six months because she had no home. Her husband, she said, was in Canada West, whither he had gone to work. She had received from him only $1, and that was all spent. She had neither home nor friends, and knew not where to go. She thanked the Justice for providing her with a home for the Winter, and hoped she would not be parted from her child.

A young man, well known as

CRAZY BILL,

was brought in with a dirty face and an uncombed head, on a charge of vagrancy. He told the magistrate he had no home. He was committed for six months.

At Yorkville.

'Tis not often that anything worth recording takes place at the Yorkville Police Court. But yesterday a case, exhibiting the vagaries of

A GIDDY YOUNG WIFE,

was examined there. The complainant, a "Dutchman" by birth, and a butcher by trade, told a doleful tale in melancholy accents and broken English. He married a wife, he said, one of his own country-women, a few weeks ago. He lived with her in peace and bliss in Eighty-fourth-street, for a short time. On the evening after the fourth day after his marriage he was solicited by his wife to accompany her to a dance; he demurred at first, but eventually gave way to her kind entreaties. They went to the dance and had a good time. At a late hour, the husband wishing to return home, desired his wife to accompany him. She, in language most emphatic refused to do so, and told him that he could leave as soon as he wished, but for her she would leave when it suited her convenience. The husband was surprised and grieved. Finding neither threat nor entreaty would move his wife, he left and went home alone. His wife returned with daylight, and an old beau. The husband became indignant, and the wife indifferent. After ten days' squabbling, the wife telling her husband that she would not be ruled by any man, and that she only married him to get rid of her father's control, forsook his house and refused to return again. They met on Wednesday on one of the Avenues, and she talked to him in language more loud and strong than loving or polite. He thereupon caused a warrant to be issued against her for disorderly conduct, and she was brought before the Magistrate to answer. His Honor (Justice CONNOLLY) on learning the facts of the case, talked to the giddy young wife "like a father to a child." She appeared affected, expressed repentance, and agreed to accompany her husband home and live with him for the future. The charge against her was thereupon suspended, and she left the Court with her happy husband.

The happiness of the husband was only of short duration. He had been gone from the Court-room but a few minutes, when he again returned, breathless and excited, and told the Magistrate that his wife had run away from him again. He appeared inconsolable. An officer was sent in pursuit of the fugitive wife, who was then locked up.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 78, 93, 98, 100, 123, 46, 63, 126 to 153, 154.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 851, 800, 549, 497, 758, 755, 27, 15, 16, 22, 21, 434, 766, 770, 774, 777, 785, 788, 789, 790, 197, 396, 600, 818, 806, 807, 814, 815, 818 to 820, 831, 835 to 840, 708 to 712.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson.

The case of Sylvanus E. Spencer, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, of the ship *Sea Witch*, was again before the Commissioner for the examination of the witnesses. No material facts pointing directly to the prisoner were elicited, although there are circumstances which show that he might have committed the act, as it was done during his watch on deck, and there is evidence to prove that he went below more than once. As the Grand Jury have had the evidence there, and will probably bring in a bill during the week, the prisoner will, in all probability, have to be tried in the United States Circuit Court for the capital offence, and on that account a request has been made to refrain from any further detail of the evidence, as the publicity thereof at this time would be calculated to give trouble in the impanneling of a Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Parker et al. vs. *Schenck.*—The plaintiffs must deduct $20 from the bill as adjusted, and as this decision is contrary to one reported for this District, though in conformity to one previously made and not reported; and as the defendant's default on this motion was once extended with $5 costs, neither party can have any costs in that default, or on this motion against the other.

Beekman vs. *the People et al.*—The will, I am of opinion, meant to give the executor a discretion, only in the disposition of the funds among societies, and that the disposition among them should be at his discretion, provided the fund was applied to objects of charity; the decree is settled accordingly.

Heavy Judgment Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Alexander Denniston, John Denniston, William Wood, William Cross and Benjamin F. Dawson against Henry J. Redfield and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.—The plaintiffs, known as Denniston, Wood & Co., in their complaint allege that they are owners of 214 certain bars of railroad iron, which was imported into this City about the Spring or Summer of 1854, and duly entered at the Custom-House, where, they are informed, the necessary steps were taken to entitle them to the possession of the iron upon the payment of the legal duties thereon, which they tendered, but the defendant, Henry J. Redfield, who is the Collector of the Customs, refused to deliver the same to the plaintiffs; that the iron is unlawfully claimed by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., that the Collector has expressed an intention of delivering it to them; that the value of the said iron is $46,912. They, therefore, asked of the Court damages to the amount of $[illegible],000, and the restraining of the Collector from delivering the iron to the Railroad Company, and its delivery to the plaintiffs.

In this cause which was tried in Oct. last, Judge Woodruff has rendered a decision against the Harlem Railroad Company, adjudging that Messrs. Denniston, Wood & Co. were the rightful owners of the railroad iron in controversy.

The value of the property in dispute is about $50,000.

For plaintiffs, Charles O'Conor, Esq., and Messrs. Foster & Thomson. For the Harlem Railroad Co., Hon. Greene C. Bronson and C. W. Sandford.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. A communication was received from J. A. LOTT, Esq., Counsel, informing the Board of the recent decision by Judge ROCKWELL, directing the County Treasurer to pay Judge [illegible]'s salary as Judge of the City Court. A Committee of three was appointed to confer with Counsel and report as to the best course to pursue.

Fatal Accidents.

A carpenter named ALEXANDER STEWART, residing in Greenwich-street, South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from injuries received the day previous, by falling from a scaffold, upon which he was at work, in Partition-street. Deceased was 22 years of age, and was the sole support of an aged mother.....A man named FLEISCHMAN, employed in store No. 28 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from accidentally drinking a quantity of vitriol the day previous. He resided in Tenth-street, New-York, where he leaves a family.

New Telegraph.

A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has decided to report favorably on a petition of Mr. F. H. PALMER, to run a line of telegraph wires through the city, from Fort Hamilton to New-York. This is to be in connection with a line from Hallett's Cove, via Newtown to New-York.

Kings County Hospital.

There were 414 patients remaining in this Hospital on the 20th inst. During the week previous there were 57 received and 38 discharged. Deaths 6, viz.: John Graham, Sarah Ann Mulholland, Emma Howard, Eliza Edwards, (colored,) Jeremiah Horgon, Hans Bedhel.

Overboard.

A Mrs. MORGAN, residing in Greenpoint-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, fell into the Peckslip Dock, Tuesday evening, and was saved with great difficulty from drowning.

Rev. Mr. TROWBRIDGE was ordained last evening, in Dr. [illegible]'s Church, South Brooklyn. He will sail in a few days to join the American Mission.

[illegible] EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY, MO.

Public Meeting in Weston—[illegible].

From the Weston Reporter, Nov. 15.

A meeting of the citizens of the city of Weston was called at our Court-house, at 7 o'clock last evening. Before many of our citizens had assembled, fifty armed men from Platte City had collected in the Court-house, and seemed inclined to overawe and control the meeting. Order was tolerably well preserved however, and JAS. N. BARNES, Esq. took the stand and explained the object of the meeting. The object he declared to be, to have an expression of the citizens of the city of Weston, in relation to a principle which he declared to be correct, that it was for the citizens of Parkville and vicinity to say, and not for the people of Platte City, or any other section, who was a fit person, and who was an unfit person, to reside at the former place. On his motion MARTIN V. SNELL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. WILSON, Esq., appointed Secretary. Whereupon Mr. BARNES offered the following resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some altercation, in which the people of other portions of the county principally participated, were adopted by the meeting. Judge ALMOND made a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, but not being a resident, it was not put by the Chair. The vote was taken directly on the resolutions.

Whereas, The honor, glory, and best interest of the Pro-Slavery cause, as well in Missouri as in Kansas, depend upon the maintenance, observance, and enforcement of the law, and whereas the individual security and safety of the person and property of each one of our citizens is only guaranteed by law, therefore be it resolved by the citizens of the City of Weston, in mass meeting assembled:

1. That we recognize a large majority of the citizens of Parkville and vicinity as men sound and true upon the Slavery question; and that so long as they remain so, we regard it as their prerogative to determine for themselves who is a fit person and who is an unfit person to remain in their midst; and any exercise of power by any other community or neighborhood, interfering where the right belongs as herein stated, would be an infraction, as well of law as of just and correct principles, and calculated to lead to the most alarming consequences.

2. That we advise our friends and brothers of other sections of our county to quiet all excitement, and manifest that forbearance, justice, and respect for the laws which become a free and loyal people.

3. That the *Argus* and *Reporter* are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with request for other papers to copy.

M. V. SNELL, President.

W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

WESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1855.

M. V. Snell, Esq., President of the Citizen's Meeting, &c.

DEAR SIR: After the adjournment of the meeting of the citizens of Weston on last evening, General B. F. STRINGFELLOW offered a resolution to a subsequent meeting that had been called by gentlemen from various portions of the county. That resolution was based upon the assumption that Col. SUMMERS, of Parkville, had made an explanation that there was no reason to apprehend any danger of a conflict between the citizens of Parkville and Platte City. As soon as the resolution was offered by STRINGFELLOW, Maj. JAMES SUMMERS arose and informed the meeting that *he* did not want to be understood as saying that there was no reason to apprehend any danger because he had heard Major WINSTON, a Platte City man say "that if concessions were not made, consequences would result, dangerous to the firesides of every individual and the Union."

Col. W. H. SUMMERS made no remarks at all at this meeting. We also state that there is a burning expectation on the part of our citizens generally, that the people of Platte City will attempt to destroy valuable lives and property in Parkville.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOMAS ASPLING,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
FIELDING BURNES,
JAMES RICHARDSON.

The Excitement in Consequence of the Return of Park—Prevailing Alarm.

From the Parkville Democrat, Nov. 15.

For the last week or ten days, intense excitement, caused by the reappearance of G. S. PARK in this place, has prevailed in various sections of this County. It will be remembered that early last Spring, on account of some articles which appeared in the *Industrial Luminary*, of which PARK and PATTERSON were joint editors, they were both charged with Freesoilism and Abolitionism, and forcibly expelled from the State, with a resolve on the part of a portion of the citizens of this County, that if they were afterwards found in Platte County, they should suffer the penalty annexed, which was death. A short time since Mr. PARK, owing to a large amount of property he has here, and having a great deal of business to transact with a number of our citizens, and some of a very intricate nature, which it would seem no one understood or could transact as well as himself in person, returned to Parkville for the purpose of making some more satisfactory adjustment of his business.

On the intelligence of his arrival going abroad into the country, and being discussed by the citizens, a feeling seems to have been aroused against him, and there being opposing parties, the discussion of the subject has caused a most intense excitement here and in various other sections of the county. Rumor, which is always busy, and ready to do the office of carrying reports, and magnifying circumstances and misconstruing language, has, no doubt, done her work in this case. Unimportant circumstances that ordinarily would hardly attract a passing notice, have been seized upon, and magnified into huge mountains; idle words, which at other times would pass unheeded, are caught up and fraught with a meaning and importance never intended by the persons who uttered them, until at length a degree of excitement, which has seldom or never been known in our community, *reigns throughout the greater portion of the County, threatening serious and direful consequences*, if not speedily allayed, to many of the inhabitants.

The citizens of Parkville, from certain causes (whether real or imaginary) have felt themselves called upon to take a position and show to the people of Platte County, and all concerned, where they stand.

That such a state of things should exist in our midst and around us, is much to be lamented. Many of our citizens have become alarmed. Rumor has told them that bands are forming elsewhere to march against our town and destroy the property, and, perhaps, the lives of our citizens. Excitement, undue excitement, has been the result.

For our own part, we can lie down at night and sleep as quietly as ever in our life. We have too much confidence in the probity and good sense, and the regard our fellow-citizens have for the lives and property of their neighbors, to believe they will do any such thing. There may be, now and then, a man who, in the heat of passion and excitement, might unguardedly let fall an expression which some would construe into a meditated design to do some damage to the property of this place; yet we are slow to believe that, on sober reflection, any would go so far as to outrage the rights of their fellow-citizens, and break up the relations of social order and happiness that have hitherto existed among us.

But be this as it may, it cannot be questioned that excitement exists, and which, if not allayed, may lead to some disastrous consequences. It therefore becomes the wisest and best heads amongst us to set to work to keep back the storm and quell the troubled sea of passion, before anything is done which will reflect discredit upon the character of our people. Let none foment the strife; but let the people be left to their good sense and sober reflection, to pursue the course dictated by reason, judgment and enlightened conscience, and we think none need fear the result.

The Parkville Outrages and the Legislature.

At a recent session of the Missouri Legislature, Mr. BLAIR called upon the House to take prompt action with the view to quell any riot or disturbance which there was reason to apprehend might follow the return of Mr. PARK to Parkville. Mr. BLAIR moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Governor of the State be requested to take steps immediately for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in reference to the reported disturbances in the County of Platte, and to quell any riotous or disorderly movements which may be found to exist in that county, and that he is hereby authorized and requested to use the military forces of the State, and to call upon the President of the United States for assistance in suppressing any such riotous insurrectionary movements.

—which was laid upon the table by a vote of 82 to 24.

Birth of Future Parties in Kansas.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the proceedings of the Topeka State Convention of the 8th of November—later, by one day, than has reached us through our own correspondence.

The Convention at its evening session went into Committee of the Whole, on Mr. DELAHAY's "Nebraska Resolution," and the amendments offered to it.

The resolution, as reported from the Select Committee, to whom it was referred, reads thus:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principle of Squatter Sovereignty, and non-intervention of the people of the States, as well as of Congress, in the local affairs of Territories and States.

Mr. CROSBY's substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the bill under which the Territory of Kansas was organized has not secured that which it professed to guarantee, that the authorities thus constituted have utterly failed to secure the tranquility of this Territory, or the political rights of the citizens thereof; that, therefore, we fall back upon the principles of popular sovereignty as enunciated in the National bill of Rights, believing such principles alone to have been sustained in the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill and also believing that in the present emergency such is the only means of securing the political rights of the people of Kansas, or the peace and security of the same.

Dr. ROBINSON's amendment, by way of preamble to Mr. DELAHAY's resolution, is taken from the preamble of a series of resolutions drawn up by the Executive Committee, adopted at a mass meeting at Lawrence some time ago. It is these words:

Whereas, The Territorial Government as now constituted for Kansas, has proved a failure—Squatter Sovereignty under it working a miserable delusion. Therefore be it resolved, &c.

After considerable discussion the vote was taken—

... amended. This vote has created a great deal of excitement. The "previous question" was demanded at a [illegible]. Dr. ROBINSON gave notice he would move a reconsideration to-morrow.

The Republican and Democrat parties have been formed by it.

Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

HANCOCK-STREET, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855.

SIRS: In your paper of yesterday, you are pleased to say, "When CHARLES SUMNER was at the South he was silent as possible upon the subject of Slavery," and you then proceed, in confirmation of your own words, to quote an article from a Louisville paper, to this effect:

"At Lexington he first became acquainted with Slavery and such an effect did its 'horrors' have upon him, that he could not resist acknowledging to gentlemen of our acquaintance how erroneously he had heretofore been mistaken. It happened, fortunately, that he spent a Sabbath in Lexington, and attended the African Baptist Church. The sight of so many well-dressed and well-behaved slaves opened his eyes. When he saw that they worshipped without molestation or surveillance, he was further astonished, and when he studied their demeanor and countenances, all indicative of perfect happiness and contentment, he could but confess that his previous belief concerning Slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect. * * * In our city, (Louisville,) Mr. SUMNER received the hospitable attention of several of our citizens. * * * While here his expressions concerning Slavery were in terms of agreeable surprise at the state of affairs."

Now, Sirs, to this detailed statement I desire to make a denial, both general and particular. I deny it as a whole, and I deny it in all its details. Never anywhere in the Slave States, or out of them, in public or in private, have I expressed opinions on Slavery inconsistent with those I have uttered from my seat in the Senate, or at home at Massachusetts. I did not pass the Sabbath in Lexington; I never attended the African Baptist Church there; I never saw its "well-dressed and well-behaved slaves"—"worshipping without molestation or surveillance;" I never "studied their demeanor and countenances, all indicative of perfect happiness and content;" and I never made any confession that "my previous belief concerning Slavery had been based upon information wholly incorrect." This whole story is baseless as a dream. It is true that I was at Lexington; but I saw nothing there calculated to mitigate my previous aversion to Slavery; nor did I ever acknowledge to anybody that I had been mistaken, "egregiously" or otherwise. It is true, also, that I was at Louisville, for a single day, cheered by pleasant hospitality; but I had no occasion to express any opinions on Slavery. If I manifested an "agreeable surprise" at anything, it was at the thorough-bred cattle, the woodlawn pastures and the blue grass, which are the pride of Kentucky. There was a "surprise" of a different character, which I could not fail to manifest, at another place, when I witnessed the disgusting sale of human beings on the steps of a Court-house; and the honorable Kentuckian who was with me cannot have forgotten the pain and indignation which I was unable to repress.

It is not my habit to notice assaults on my opinions or public course, but I am unwilling that gross misstatements of facts, like those you have circulated, should pass without a point-blank contradiction.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Another Letter from Henry A. Wise—A Crushing Reply to the Boston Mercantile Library Association.

The following letter has been received from Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, by the Boston Lecture Committee, in answer to one of theirs, requesting him to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association during the present course:

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 3d inst. was awaiting my arrival at home yesterday, from a temporary absence in Washington City.

I gratefully acknowledge the compliment of your invitation to deliver one of a course of lectures during the present Winter, before the Mercantile Library Association, of Boston.

I am well assured of the highly respectable character and of the laudable objects of your Library Association, and no body of the kind could have been more honored than you have been by the illustrious orators and statesmen who have shed upon your lectures the lights of their great minds. I have no doubt, too, of the "cordial welcome" I would receive from "very many" of your hospitable citizens; but it is not in my power, gentlemen, to accept your invitation. The situation of my private affairs, and the duty of preparing for months to come for new scenes of public service, will engross all my time and attention the whole of the coming Winter. I have been compelled to decline every call of the same kind from many quarters in my own State, and other States besides yours.

I sincerely regret this the more, because I have never yet set my foot on the beloved soil of that portion of my country called New-England. This has not been owing to any antagonism on my part towards that favored section. Massachusetts especially, I have been taught to venerate and cherish as the elder sister of Virginia. When I [illegible] their attitudes and relations in the darkness and gloom of the night of revolution—when I listen to their hails, sister to sister—Virginia to Massachusetts, Massachusetts to Virginia—in the "times which tried men's souls!"—when I watch the fires kindling on the heights of Boston, and see Virginia going forth across the rivers and over the land, by the sea, leading her best beloved son by the hand, through blood and tears at every step there and back, leaving him there on post to guard your very city, and to make the oppressors evacuate it!—and when I contrast this picture with the present state of things in our confederacy, which makes you assure me "that the feelings of the people of Massachusetts towards my State are not those of antagonism," I gush forth in anguish and ask—Why a necessity for such assurance? Why any antagonism between these, the devoted States of HANCOCK and WASHINGTON? May God in His mercy and in love guide them, as of yore! May they ever be cemented in union by the blood of the Revolution! And whenever another night of gloom and trial shall come, may they hail and cheer each other on again to the victory, for civil and religious liberty.

Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

To CHARLES G. CHASE and others, Committee, &c., &c.

The Dangers of the Florida Coast.

The coast of Florida, directly bordering the straits of the Gulf of Mexico, is probably more dreaded by the seamen than any other in the world. The amount of shipping that has been lost upon the reefs during a period of twenty-five years is enormous, and the amount exposed to the dangers of the shoals, but saved by the wreckers or by the exertions of those on board, would appear to be almost fabulous. We believe that one hundred vessels annually touch upon the reefs. Of this number not more than twenty become total losses; forty receive assistance from the wreckers and are brought into this harbor, and the remainder, escaping with little injury, get off unaided, and incur no expense. The average annual loss to owners and underwriters cannot fall much short of $[illegible],000.

On account of the dangerous navigation of these straits, all property insured pays an extra premium of one-half of one per cent. It is computed by the highest statistical authority, that over $[illegible] of merchandise is annually carried through these straits to and from the valley of the Mississippi, the ports of Texas, Alabama, Florida, Mexico, California, the islands of the Caribbean and the States of Central America. The extra rate of insurance will equal the sum of $[illegible],000,000. If we increase the average amount of losses to $[illegible], there will still remain to the annual credit of the underwriters [illegible] and a half million of dollars. That the navigation of the Florida Straits is dangerous no one will deny; but that the rates of insurance are disproportioned to the risks there can be no doubt.

Since the erection of the celebrated Carysfort and Sand Key Iron Lighthouses, and the establishment by the Coast Survey of a chain of beacons along the whole extent of the reef, the falling off in the wrecking business has been very great. In 1846 and 1847 over forty vessels were engaged wholly in saving lives and property upon this coast. At the present time there are but twenty regularly employed, and this number will soon be reduced, the business being too uncertain and the salvage decreed where service is rendered too inadequate.

Since, then, wreckers are failing and wrecks becoming rare, rates of insurance must be reduced to correspond more equally to the risks incurred.

Personal.

A letter has been received in Washington, from Senator DOUGLASS, dated the 14th inst., in which he states that he was still at Terre Haute, slowly but surely recovering from his recent indisposition. He expects to reach Washington before the opening of Congress.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—At Baltimore, on Monday night last, Miss MARY SCHAEFFER, a nurse in the family with whom she resided, had taken the children she had in charge to bed, and sitting down near a table upon which she had placed a camphene lamp she fell asleep, and by some means overturning the lamp into her lap she was soon enveloped in flames, when rushing out into the street, the air caused the flames to spread over her person with such rapidity as to defy all efforts to save her. An inquest was held over the remains and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered by the jury.

FATAL FUN.—An Irish girl, named MARY HALEY, employed in the Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H., was pushed down, while at play in the mill, on Saturday. While going home, the girl was taken faint, and died soon after. She insisted, on her dying-bed, that her companion should not be punished, as the accident was not intentional.

MAINE.—Judge WELLS, according to the Portland *Advertiser*, has nearly completed the draft of a new Liquor Law, providing for licenses. The offices have been divided between the Straightouts and Whigs—Mr. REED to take the Treasury in full of all demands.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The crop of Louisiana sugar for 1855 is estimated at 375,000 hogsheads against 346,635 hogsheads last year. If this estimate is correct, high prices will prevail, unless foreign countries furnish large supplies.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single copies. Twenty-Five Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible] and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

TERMS, invariably Cash in Advance.

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The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, we have received by telegraph a full summary of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The excitement in relation to the threatened rupture between England and the United States, which was at its height when the previous steamer left, had altogether subsided, and the London Journals had ventured no further comments on a topic upon which they have already rendered themselves so ridiculous.

France and England have been making great efforts to induce Sweden to join the Western Alliance and take an active part in the war against Russia. General CANROBERT was in Stockholm, charged with this mission.

We have some interesting items of war news from the Crimea. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has taken offence at the appointment of Gen. CODRINGTON to the chief command of the British Army, and has asked leave to return to England. There were rumors of battles having been fought in the vicinity of Perekop and Simpheropol, but they were generally thought to be unfounded. According to a late dispatch received from *Vienna, the Allies had* commenced to bombard Nicolaieff on the 29th of October. The result was unknown. This dispatch has certainly an *air of truthfulness, but it cannot be altogether* relied upon, especially as previous accounts from the Crimea have not hinted at any such undertaking.

A dispute, it is said, has arisen between Great Britain and Spain; first, on account of the summary dismissal of a British subject from Cuba in April last; and secondly, in consequence of the appointment of Don DOMINGO MONTEIRO, an old Slave trader, to the Governorship of Fernando Po.

Previous advices of the breaking out of a revolution in Sicily are confirmed. The authorities attempt to conceal the cause, which is doubtless a political one.

The money and market accounts are all favorable to American interests, *as far as telegraphed*. The unusual fact that grain and cotton go up at the same time in Liverpool, will attract attention. The English funds are nearly one per cent higher, and discounts are quoted easier in London.

The War Feeling at an End.

If the London *Times* should make another attempt to frighten John Bull, by threatening him with a war between England and this country, we imagine that it will not achieve so decided a success as it has done lately. The *Canada* brings news, as we anticipated she would, that the war feeling towards the United States is at an end, and the public mind has relapsed to its usual quietude. The last splurge of the *Times* will tend to weaken its power over the public—for, though no greater proof could have been given of the entire command which it has exercised over public opinion, than the effect produced by its blustering articles, yet the utter groundlessness of their assertions must shake public confidence in the *Times'* integrity. There has been a tremendous excitement about nothing; and we are not at all surprised to learn that the English journals are heartily ashamed of the terror they exhibited at the mere rumor of a war with this country. The *Times* will have no cause for congratulation on the result of its *canard*. In an unguarded moment John Bull has shown himself to be thoroughly unprepared and unwilling to entertain the idea of assuming a hostile position towards us; and, now that it has been found that there was no danger, we should not be surprised if he grew very warlike, and pretended to be eager for an encounter. But it will have a good, wholesome effect on both sides of the Atlantic to know that the two greatest commercial nations of the earth entertain the most friendly desires towards each other, and regard the idea of war with reciprocal horror and alarm.

Baconian Judges.

Judge ROOSEVELT, for the credit of his cloth, should have hesitated to drag the great BACON into his charge to the Jury, who were to decide on the case of Judge STUART. The parallel between the Lord-keeper of Queen ELIZABETH and our City Judge was not a very happy one. They were, it is true, both Judges, and were both accused of taking bribes,—but here all resemblance between them ends. "The greatest, wisest and meanest of mankind," was too great, and the world owes him too much, to have his great name dragged into Court by the side of our City Judge. Besides, Lord BACON did not allow the bribes he accepted to interfere with his decisions; he loved truth too well for that, and, as he accepted money from both sides, he was in a condition to act just as impartially as though he had not allowed his palm to be greased. And then, too, he had the grace to resign his place and confess his fault when he was detected. Judge ROOSEVELT remarked that Judge STUART was the first Judge who had been tried for bribery since the time of Lord BACON. But Judges are bribed by other things than money; party obligations, political hatreds, religious prejudices, pride of opinion, and a timid deference to popular feelings are more potent in influencing the decisions of Judges than money bribes could be, and, if there have been no Judges tried for allowing their judgments to be warped by other considerations than those of justice, it has not been for the lack of instances, but for lack of power to arraign the offenders. Some Judges have been the meanest of mankind without being either the wisest or the greatest. One of the most remarkable instances of judicial integrity, in modern times, was the sentence pronounced by Baron ALDERSON, lately, on Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, the London banker, the Judge's intimate personal friend, who had often sat with him on the same bench as a magistrate. In such a case the world would not have thought harshly if the Judge had allowed his heart to be bribed by recollections of past friendships and pity for a fallen gentleman; but Baron ALDERSON with Roman firmness dealt out the stern sentence which the culprit demanded, without permitting his judgment to be influenced by his compassion for a former friend. Happily for us in this country, amid all the political corruptions of the times, our Judiciary still preserves its character for uprightness and integrity of motive.

Agrarian Revolution in Ireland.

The red cross of St. George still floats above the Vice-Royal residence in Dublin, but a revolution nevertheless, of a most formidable kind, has been progressing slowly and surely in Ireland. It is, however, a constitutional and bloodless revolution. The broad acres of many an extravagant, reckless, fox-hunting landlord have passed under the hammer of the Incumbered Estates' Commissioners, and been transferred to other owners, that lawful debts might be satisfied, and the long scores of old creditors wiped out. For six years the Incumbered Estates' Act has been in operation in Ireland, and property which, hitherto, creditors could not have reached under the law of primogeniture, has been sold for the satisfaction of all "debts, dues and demands." As the law stood before the year 1849, no fee-simple property could be sold for any purpose, even by the owner of an estate, who was only, what the acts of Parliment termed, a tenant for life. *He might embarrass it to any amount*, and he might mortgage it to double its actual value, which was frequently the case, but sell it he could not. If the interest on the loans or mortgages were not paid, the creditors might place the property under charge of the Court of Chancery, which appointed receivers, who collected the rents and applied them to the paying of the debts. At the death of the owner of a fee-simple estate, no matter how great the incumbrances might then be, the property passed to the next heir, free of all claims. Affairs of this kind were of daily occurrence in Ireland for many centuries, and great hardship, suffering and loss were consequently entailed upon the creditors of the gentry and aristocracy. After the commercial failure of 1847, and in the face of those ravages which famine had made amongst the peasantry, land became almost valueless, and whole districts of the richest portions of the country were neither tilled nor occupied. The former tenants had either died of famine, were supported in poor-houses, or had sought shelter and employment in this country. In many of the more distressed counties the Poor Law taxation exceeded the previous rental. Matters could not be worse. Landlords were unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. The land of the country was being rapidly confiscated to support a numerous horde of paupers, for whom the land owners were unable to provide ordinary employment, and so the time had arrived when legislation was forced to step in and arrest the approaching ruin of all classes in the community. The laws of primogeniture were so interwoven with the oligarchical institutions of England, that any attempt at their direct repeal should necessarily become a failure, and, in this critical conjuncture of affairs, Parliament, sustained by the great voice of the people, and supported by the moneyed and mercantile classes, passed the Irish Incumbered Estates Act, thus, at one bold stride, passing the sacred threshhold of landed property, and bringing it for sale into the market, like any other commodity. An Incumbered Estates Court was constituted, Commissioners were appointed to receive petitions from creditors, hear counsel for and against, and, if necessary, dispose of the property and make it over to the purchaser, by virtue of a short deed—so short that it could be stowed away in the waistcoat pocket. This brief but intelligible document conveyed a Parliamentary title as good and valid as any royal patent, bearing the great seal and sign manual of the sovereign. By the operations of this act, incumbered property has been put up at sale for public competition, locked-up capital sent into circulation, labor employed, and estates, hitherto unprofitable and partially cultivated, developed and improved to their utmost capacity. King log has been dethroned, and King stork placed in harness and made to work for the benefit of the common weal.

The number of petitions presented by creditors—and sometimes by the owners of estates themselves, that they might, by the shortest cut, divide the Gordian knot which bound them—amounted, from the 21st of October, 1849, to the 21st of October, 1855, to 3,684; the number of absolute orders for sale made by the Commissioners within the same period, was 2,854; the number of conveyances executed by the Commissioners, 5,297; the number of lots sold—some of which included estates whose rental amounted to more than $100,000 a year—were 8,211. There were placed in the Record Office of the Commissioners, 215,000 documents and muniments of title, which shows how complicated an Irish real estate lawsuit must have been in the good, easy, dull old days of chancery litigation. This enormous mass of deeds, records and documents has been boiled down to the more convenient number of 5,297, as we previously remarked.

The Incumbered Estates Court also deprived the Court of Chancery of 190 cases which had been pending there, probably for many generations. The number of Irish purchasers was 6,791, and of English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers, 230. The total amount of purchase money paid into the Court from the 21st October, 1849, to the 21st October, 1855, was $78,531,623 85. The money paid by Irish purchasers amounted to $66,957,391 14, and by English, Scotch, or foreign purchasers, to $11,574,233. It therefore appears, from the relative amount of those sums, that the land disposed of has not all passed into the hands of English and Scotch capitalists, who only stand in the ratio to Irish purchasers of about five to one. There is, therefore, the more danger that the change of owners will not change the old system of extortion and eviction, on the part of the landlords, and idleness and apathy on the part of the tenantry.

The operation of this Act does, in reality, amount to an agrarian revolution, and the change in the condition of Ireland will be greater than has been before effected by a century of agitation and attempts at independence and disunion.

Fortune-Tellers and Fools.

Few men are so daring as to start a lottery office in this City without having a cousin in the Common Council. Municipal interest is looked upon as the chief basis of those mysterious establishments, whose existence is only occasionally made manifest when some infuriated Irish apple merchant drags the proprietors before a Police Court, charged with not having paid an enormous prize of two dollars and a half. Knowing, therefore, how dangerous it is to launch any business whose prosperity depends on the swindling of a credulous public, without some secret anchorage in the City Hall harbor, we confess we were surprised to learn by an article which will be found in another column that a nest of establishments devoted to quiet and unobtrusive robbery exists in this City, whose owners cannot very well be supposed to have intimate relations with the members of our Municipal Government. The details so fully given, and the revelations so plainly made, demand a serious attention. The number of those dens and the success of the fortune-telling business gives the matter an importance to which it is not otherwise entitled. Familiar as we are with the history of popular delusions, we confess we did not imagine that Folly had so many worshippers.

Now, we can scarcely suppose that Madam PREWSTER is even deviously related to the chief officer of our City, no matter how equivocal his antecedents. It is hardly respectful to imagine that Mrs. HAYES has any connections in the Municipal Board; yet the establishments of both those worthy females have flourished undisturbed for many years. For many years have weak-minded people been in the habit of paying both dollar after dollar of their earnings for the privilege of beholding a vulgar exhibition of pretended sorcery, which should not deceive even a child. It is rather difficult, of course, to determine in what manner such people as Mr. and Mrs. HAYES violate the law. Their diagnosis of a patient's disease may be fictitious, their prescriptions a humbug, and the fee which they take a downright robbery, but still we doubt if they positively violate any statute. With Madam PREWSTER it is different. From her own confession, it becomes evident that her chief business consists in a traffic which must result in the ruin of female virtue. Any one who knows anything of human nature must see at once that, in an establishment where a man, on paying ten dollars, obtains the privilege of being introduced to an indefinite number of women, with no interested person to scrutinize his actions, and no monitor to warn the credulous girls, their inevitable ruin must follow in nine cases out of ten. It is folly to talk of honorable intention in such a case. The man who avails himself of Madam PREWSTER's services shows himself, by such a course, to be at least unscrupulous, if not wicked. The parents of the foolish women who become Madam PREWSTER's clients, according to her own acknowledgment to our correspondent, are ignorant of these secret introductions. The mystery of the whole affair heightens the romance to those morbid female intellects. It is no longer an ordinary courtship. The lover comes invested with a supernatural atmosphere, flung around him by this old sorceress, who professes to read the decrees of fate. The stolen interview is sweet. The boundless lies which the go-between tells about young women marrying apparently poor men, who turn out to be merchant princes, inflames imaginations already fermenting, perhaps, from a course of yellow-covered novels. The secrecy in which the whole affair is enveloped precludes all inquiry as to the antecedents of the lothario. From step to step the victim proceeds down the treacherous path, until she can no longer stop;—an abyss of ruin, and a plunge into depths from which there is no escape, ends the story.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of ruin which clairvoyantes and fortune-tellers work on the simple and weak-minded. We have heard well authenticated stories of terrible domestic misery resulting from a belief in the tales of these lying sorcerers. Sick people are prevented from consulting respectable medical practitioners, by a blind belief in these swindling quacks. Simple country people lose their time, their money and sometimes their reason in fruitless searches after lost or concealed treasures, aided and abetted by those self-instituted magicians. When people are credulous enough to consult such people, there is no bounds to their belief. No matter how gross the deception, they swallow it greedily, to their own misery, and the profit of the sorcerer. Even from the quiet rural districts we learn of the doings of these soothsayers. Every now and again, some honest farmer is trapped by one of the tribe, and induced to deposit money, without which the charm necessary to attain his object—whatever it may be—is incomplete. Money and sorcerer vanish, and the farmer's misfortune is celebrated in the items of a country newspaper.

Some two hundred astrologers, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers exist in this City. From the spread of the trade we must perforce conclude it profitable, and predicate an enormous number of dupes. The trick of the tribe is evidently—judging by our correspondent's report—vagueness. They tell absolutely nothing, and leave it to the diseased imaginations of their clients to fill up the picture. They base their calculations on an universal credulity, and, we regret to say, in nine cases out of ten, are not deceived.

It were, of course, too much to expect the City Magistrates to interest themselves in a matter which solely concerns the morality and welfare of the City; but, as the press sometimes can achieve what City authorities are paid for doing, we publish an article, whose startling revelations will, we hope, have some effect in abating the evils we complain of.

What is the Meaning of Democracy?

All of JOHN VAN BUREN's old associates, and former political co-workers in the various Orders of speckled Democracy to which he has belonged, are now out in full blast against him, some calling him a buffoon, some a traitor, and others much worse names. JOHN, just now, is in a position which must be peculiarly gratifying to one who, like him, has ever been restive under the restraints of party discipline; he is in an excellent position for saying just what he likes about anybody, as he will be quite sure of not hitting a political friend or coadjutor by any pointed joke he may be inspired with. One of his own party papers which he has struck between wind and water, publishes, in reply, a brief little biographical sketch of JOHN's political history, from which we extract the following:

"The first we hear of him is as the complete letter-writer and stock speculator in 1835 and '6. The next, as courtier at the Queen's banquets in England; dancing attendance to Royalty and playing Republican Prince in tight breeches and silk stockings. Was he a Democrat then? And if so, how much honor and aid did he bring to the Party?"

Some people have very strange ideas as to what constitutes Democracy; and, if the popular notion among Europeans is that there is a necessary connection between Democracy and dirt, and that freedom and ferocity are convertible terms, the fault lies, in a great measure with our own writers. Was he a Democrat *then, when he was dressed like a gentleman*, and behaving like one, too, in the presence of the most exalted lady in Europe? asks Mr. VAN BUREN's *antagonist, evidently thinking* that to accuse him of being well dressed and well behaved, was to damage his reputation as a Democrat. But, if JOHN's Democracy can have nothing worse alleged against it than his complying with the rules of Queen VICTORIA's Court when he was introduced to her, its purity will never be called in question by any one who knows what Democracy means. It is not the mission of the Democratic spirit to level down, but to raise up, and JOHN was showing himself a good Democrat in giving the Sovereign of Great Britain, and the exalted personages of her Court, to understand, that he, a plain citizen of Republican America, considered himself their equal. If JOHN convinced the Queen and the ladies and gentlemen of her Court that a man might be a Democrat, and at the same time a gentleman, he certainly was doing honor to his party. *But Democracy in this country is*, as yet, but a name, and the party that has borne the name so long has not distinguished itself by the Democratic tendencies of its acts when in power. No part of our Government is based on Democratic principles. Our Army and Navy are less Democratic than those of France or Russia, promotion from the ranks in either branch of the military service is almost unknown with us; there is no Democratic equality in our Congressional representation, and even in our Municipal Government a system of representation exists but little removed from the old rotten borough system of England. We are, as yet, a Republic, and a radical change must be effected in our political system before we can boast of our Democracy.

More Trouble in Parkville.

Though the Parkvillians supposed they had a right to expel anybody from their village whose person or principles was not agreeable to them, yet Mr. PARK, whom they drove away, after tumbling his printing press into the river, last year, has had the boldness to return and throw the people of that place into a commotion by his presence among them. While we are expressing our astonishment and indignation in this country at the tyrannical conduct of the magistrates of the little Island of Jersey, in compelling VICTOR HUGO and his compatriots in exile to leave that place, where they had sought a home, we see one of our citizens driven from the State where he was exercising an honest calling—his property destroyed, and his life threatened, because he had the hardihood to differ in his political opinions from the majority of the people among whom he lived; yet we do not see that any great indignation or astonishment has been excited by the outrage committed in Missouri. But it seems that Mr. BLAIR, a member of the Missouri Legislature, offered a resolution in that body calling upon the Governor of the State to protect Mr. PARK from personal violence and his property from destruction. The resolution, however, was rejected, and the Parkvillians were left to exercise all the privileges of squatter sovereigns and border ruffians.

An American College in Rome.

We publish a letter, from the Pope, addressed to the Archbishop and Bishops of this State, recommending the Catholics in this country to establish a College in Rome for the purpose of educating priests for America. The letter appears to have been written nearly a year ago, but it has only just now been published in the *Freeman's Journal*. It appears to be the design of the Pope to have a College in Rome for the especial education of priests for each particular nation. The scheme is admirably calculated to strengthen the Papacy, by having all its ministers instructed under the immediate influence of the Pope. The attempt has already been made towards Ireland, and the recommendation of His Holiness, as regards this country, will doubtless be complied with.

☞ By reference to the dispatch of our Special Correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that he foreshadows an important portion of the forthcoming Message of the President. It will show that the last argument of Mr. BUCHANAN on the Central American question has never been answered by Lord CLARENDON, and that the latter abruptly declared the correspondence closed, and declined to reopen it,—at the same time indicating the determination of his Government to construe the Treaty as not applying to the Ruatan colony.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every man of sensibility has something to thank ROSSINI for—ornate old sensualist that he is. In these days of grammatical strictness and technical perfection, it is absolutely delicious to listen to a composer who has genius enough to make a few mistakes, and to carry out his own ideas in his own natural way. ROSSINI is such a man. He forever presents a cheerful combination of beauties and blunders; a wonderful admixture of genius and gingham. You are never weary of him for more than ten minutes at a time. It is positively impossible for him to be heavy—as later composers have taught us heaviness. He has tried and failed. The opera of which we are now writing, "Semiramide," was an attempt in this direction. He intended it to be serious, in the German sense of the word—the most serious the world can possibly imagine. The Venetians thought it was really heavy, and denounced it for its German tendencies. To us it is as sparkling and intoxicating as a bottle of champagne. We know what heaviness is, from long and maddening experience, and when a vivacious opera, like "Semiramide," is revived we pay our respects genially and gratefully to the merry *maestro* who thought it serious, and the merry public that thought it heavy.

The cast last night at the Academy was, in some respects, superior to any we have before heard. Mme. LAGRANGE was, of course, the heroine. A more faultless artist, or one who pays a better regard to the dramatic essentials of the *rôles* intrusted to her care, cannot be found here or in Europe. Indeed, it is to this conscientiousness that Mme. LAGRANGE is indebted for much of her well-earned, and equally well-sustained, popularity. Her performance last evening was in the highest degree artistic and finished. Particularly in the second act was her great abilities developed. It is here that she has most scope for those happy combinations of skill and daring in which she seems to delight. We could dwell at greater length on the excellent performance of this great artist were we not compelled to reserve a great share of praise for the *débutante* of the evening—on whom, of course, the general interest was centred. We refer to M'lle. NANTIER DIDIEE. This lady has burst upon our musical horizon without any of the customary calculations and flourishes of the almanack makers. *The reputable management of the* Academy is above the common tricks of the speculators. Mlle. DIDIEE's latest triumphs were, we believe, achieved in England, where, in company with GRISI, she received her fair share of praise and renown. In appearance Mlle. DIDIEE is universally pleasing. She is young, graceful and vivacious. Her career, it is easy to predict, will be one of triumphs. With every natural qualification, she possesses already a style of her own, based on the pure and solid method of the Italian school. So truly excellent is she that we find ourselves entirely at a loss for a name with which to compare her. The glorious ALBONI occupies a niche in the Temple of Song which no one can fill so well, and to pull her down, even for a comparison, would be madness. But this we will say, that if any one deserves a companion niche beside the great contralto, it is Mlle. DIDIEE. The quality of her voice is fresh, loving, elastic, and utterly subduing. Those technical things called registers are united with skill, and what *fioritura* she essays bear her own impress, and are executed with finished and quiet good taste. With so many good qualities, it is plain that Mlle. DIDIEE must fill a large place in public regard—not only as a contralto, but as a mezzo-soprano, and even soprano singer, her upper notes being clear and thrilling. Of her performance of the *rôle* of *Arsace*, we have nothing of importance to add, for the simple reason that we did not detect any new points in it, except those we have used in forming our estimate of Mlle. DIDIEE's capabilities. We predict for the fair stranger a hearty appreciation, and cheerfully confess that we have never attended a *début* which afforded us so much satisfaction or pleasant anticipation.

Signor MORELLI sang with his accustomed excellence, but his efforts were somewhat marred by the remains of a recent cold. The chorus was good, but may be improved in the *ensembles* of the second act. MAX MARETZEK was more himself in this opera than any other we have seen lately. There was a greater regard for the light and shade of the composer, and those innumerable little *nuances* which a good conductor can alone detect and reproduce. The overture was admirably performed.

"Semiramide" will be repeated to-night. We urge our readers to see it.

Personal.

Governor REEDER, of Kansas, arrived in the City on Wednesday night, and will leave for Washington on Saturday. The Governor is in fine health and spirits, and will make a vigorous defence of his right to represent the Territory in Congress.

Mr. WISE has written a "gushing" letter to the Boston Mercantile Library Association, in reply to an invitation to lecture before them; he declines on account of his engagements preparatory to his entering upon his gubernatorial duties, and says that he has never yet set his foot on New-England soil.

We understand that Judge STUART has received a great many letters from distinguished gentlemen of the Bar, and other professions, advising him not to resign his Judgship.

The Nebraska Election.

As near as can be judged, in the absence of the official returns, HIRAM P. BENNETT, of Nebraska City, is elected Delegate to Congress by 16 majority. The election may be contested, on account of persons voting who lived on land belonging to the Indians, which is said to be illegal. B. B. CHAPMAN, late of Ohio, was the Administration candidate, and every effort was made by the Territorial officials to elect him.

Thackeray's Lectures.

Mr. THACKERAY repeated his lecture on the Third GEORGE at Clinton Hall, last evening. The audiences drawn to listen to the repetition of this course rival in point of numbers and intelligence those which had the first cream of Mr. THACKERAY's riches at Dr. CHAPIN's. We rather hold to a belief that a third course would draw well.

☞ The Central Park Committee are holding their sessions occasionally; they have done nothing of consequence yet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—We shall offer this week the richest stock of Broche Shawls ever shown in the City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation—viz: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $10 each, worth $15; 1,500 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $12 each, worth $18; 2,000 Broche square Shawls, all wool, only $5 each, worth $8. Also, 2,000 Wool Plaid and Plain long Shawls, at $5 each, worth $8.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—300 PIECES Choice and Selected Colors, and of the best quality imported, only 5s. per yard; also, 200 pieces French Printed De Laines, only 4s. per yard, worth $1.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN Satin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Cloth in the City, is to be found at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FACTS FOR THE MILLION.—NO. I.
Whenever any new or startling scientific invention has been announced, it has been the invariable practice of the illiterate and unthinking multitude to stamp it as a "humbug," and heap obloquy and derision upon the head of its enthusiastic inventor. This is the fate of genius. When JACQUARD, the inventor of the Power Loom which bears his name, was arrested and carried to Paris with his machine, CARNOT, in the presence of NAPOLEON, roughly said to him: "Are you the man who pretends to do that 'impossibility'—to tie a knot in a stretched string?" His compatriots of Lyons, (the "impossibility" being surmounted,) broke his machine in 1804, and raised a statue to his memory in 1[illegible]. Thus also, when DR. FELIX GOURAUD announced that he had discovered a compound which possessed the almost miraculous virtue of removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, BLOTCHES, [illegible], CHAPS, CRACKS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, and even SCROFULA, his grand invention was scoffed at as a mere chimera of the brain. But the matchless ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP has demonstrated the feasibility of all this, and despite the opposition at first met with, and the flooding of cheap, trashy and pernicious imitations, it has grown so rapidly into favor that
GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP
is now deemed an indispensable requisite of a lady's toilet—the more especially as it can be used alike in soft, hard or even salt water, and never fails to realize delicate white necks, hands and arms, no matter how previously discolored.
Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established *depot*, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.
Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.
CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
HANCE, Baltimore.
BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.
BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield.
BAULCH & CO., Providence.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
And Druggists generally.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Committee on Scales report thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For [illegible] Scale .... Gold Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, perfectly correct, with drop lever .... [illegible]
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale, Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance .... Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are—
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We invite the attention of [illegible] lots and others to the large sale of [illegible] by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THIS DAY, the [illegible] inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] of sixty-four lots of ground on [illegible] and 122d sts. These lots are to be sold by order of the *Supreme Court, and under the direction of* [illegible] *Hart, Referee*. Also, will be sold the property known as Nos. 104 and 106 7th-st. Also, [illegible] between the 6th and 8th avs. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 [illegible].

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS REDUCED IN PRICE.—The proprietor of the Foreign News Office, No. 60 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings, having perfected his arrangements to furnish the above popular journal at a lower price than ever heretofore offered to the New-York public, begs respectfully to announce that from and after this date the retail rate will be only 12 cents per copy; yearly subscription, $6; for six months, $3 50. Trade supplied at a liberal reduction. Subscribers served in any part of New-York or Brooklyn, or sent by mail to any part [illegible].
C. McKEE, Manager.

ROGERS & CO.'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—AN Invitation.—Step in; examine the Winter stock; see for yourself the prices affixed to the clothing; note the workmanship, the style, the finish of every article; and then say if such overcoats, overcoats, talmas, dress coats, frock coats, business coats, pants, vests, boys' school and dress suits, &c., &c., can be bought anywhere else in the Union, as cheap as at
ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind.—Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to good advantage. These machines we offer to take in exchange [illegible] from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade has proved that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

FASTIDIOUS, FANCIFUL, FUNNY, FAR-FETCHED fashions are all the rage concerning furs; but for rich, gay, stylish, dashing, unrivaled, and unexceptionably seasonable articles, visit KNOX'S famous hat and fur establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. His stock is large, variety extensive, prices low, and his locality the easiest of access in the City, both for residents and strangers. Visit and patronize him.

NOVEMBER—LADIES, WINTER IS COMING, AND if you wish Cloth Button Boots, with warm linings, Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds; boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, the very best kinds manufactured, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

THE VERY PRETTIEST GAITERS—THE MOST tasteful ball slippers—the best dancing shoes—the nicest children's shoes, and delightfully soft buckskin shoes for invalids—are to be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery. Ladies will find that here exist all the advantages of Broadway, without the high prices, for CANTRELL sells the choicest gaiters at 12s. and 14s. Call and see.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S FUR EMPORIUM.—THE FUR SEASON having commenced, the attention of the ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every species of fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best style. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

MELODEONS.—GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, and No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the best Melodeons exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. These are the only Melodeons made with the patent divided swell.

WINTER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL qualities and sizes, in Silk, Merino, Saxony, Ribbed Wool, &c. Also, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., wholesale or retail. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 5s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinoes at the low price of [illegible] cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 3s., worth 4s. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE paid particular attention to this branch of their business, and have on hand, at present, the most beautiful and well-selected assortment in the City. A. & J. SAUNDERS,
No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

COMB FACTORY, No. 387 BROADWAY.—LADIES are respectfully invited to examine an large variety of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 300 Plaid Wool long Shawls at $5, worth $8.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

On Tuesday [illegible] an atrocious murder [illegible] three miles [illegible] named [illegible] were quietly walking along the [illegible] fired at by a man named JOHN [illegible] and one (GUARDINO) was instantly killed. [illegible] fled and gave the alarm; the murderer, who was subsequently captured, kept saying on his way to the watch-house that he was sorry he did not kill the other d——d son of a b——h.

M. [illegible], Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, is about to take, as wife, a lady from Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

Proclamation.—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, while other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and, in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY, the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Be Cautious.—Impure Cod Liver Oil.—It requires great care in order to obtain the pure article, as there is so much sold that is unfit for use and injurious to the health. There being no certain test for pure Cod Liver Oil, persons cannot be too careful in procuring it from undoubted sources.

I warrant every bottle of my Oil pure as it runs from the codfish livers, light straw-color, and sweet, no rancid or unpleasant taste to it, as most oils have.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise giving the curative properties of the Oil in Consumption may be had gratis.

N. B.—My name is in full on each label.

Rushton's Compound Liverwort Snuff.—For Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been extensively used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. RUSHTON'S only, at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 10 Wall-st.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This medicine is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear [illegible]. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

[illegible].—DR. HANKINSON [illegible] to No. 70 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and [illegible] contractions of joints or limbs [illegible] or from sprains, fractures, or [illegible] forms of paralysis; dropped [illegible] effects of lead, mercury, or [illegible] complaints [illegible] and ague. DR. HANKINSON [illegible] and attention [illegible] American and Continental [illegible] high medical honors and [illegible] [illegible] which Dr. HANKINSON [illegible]. A special attendance for ladies [illegible].

[illegible] Testimony.—JERSEY CITY, Nov. [illegible] Dear Sir: Knowing that you have recently placed your valuable medicine before the public, it occurred to me that I might be able to render you a favor by stating what it has done for my wife. My wife was laboring under a pulmonary affection, (disease of the lungs,) and had been treated by several eminent physicians, who declared her case incurable, and stated as their opinion that she could not long survive. I then sent for you. You gave her your scrofulous antidote, and I am happy to say that it has made a perfect cure, and sufficient time has elapsed to prove her cure permanent. You are at liberty to make whatever disposition you please with this, and refer any one to me for the truth of the same, at No. 10 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

CHARLES KALENBACH.

Sold wholesale and retail at No. 409 Broadway, New-York; and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

Professor Mapes's Lecture on Spiritualism.—By special invitation of Professors Draper, Doremus, Gilman, Cornelius, E. K. Collins, Esq., and one hundred other distinguished citizens, Dr. ROBERT HARE, author of the remarkable book just published, entitled, "Experimental Investigations of Spirit Manifestations," will deliver a lecture on the so-called spiritual phenomena, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, in which he will exhibit the ingenious mechanical contrivances employed by him to detect muscular force and deception, and exhibit the precise nature of the agent involved in the production of the aforesaid phenomena. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

Teachers' Association.—Regular monthly meeting TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. Superintendent RANDALL's Lecture in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, same place, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Influences to the Profession of Teaching*. Tickets of admission, to non-members, 12½ cents, to be had at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.

J. M. [illegible], Secretary.

Notice is Hereby Given.—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 12 Dey-st., on or before the 4th of December. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Oct. [illegible], 1855.

New-York Bible Society.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

Brooklyn Athenæum.—Constantinople.—Mr. W. G. DIX will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subject—Russia and Constantinople. Tickets, [illegible] cents; tickets for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; for sale at the door.

[illegible].—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., [illegible] their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, [illegible] C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

Wanted for all ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER, ROOF, FLOOR [illegible] LIGHTS: 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S [illegible] Works, 130 West Broadway.

[illegible] ENTERPRISE.

GIFT SALE OF BOOKS AND PRESENT OF A VALUABLE PACKAGE.—JOHN MONROE & CO., No. 444 Broadway, adjoining Christy & Wood's Minstrels, offer for sale [illegible] volumes and upwards of the latest and best publications at $1 each, including those published at $1 25. Every purchaser will receive as a present at the time of purchase, a package of the same [illegible] containing some articles of use and value from a [illegible] watch, worth $20 down to a package worth 25 cents. [illegible] the new books received as soon as published. Among the books on hand are the following: Caste, a story of Republican Equality; The Widow Bedott Papers; Crotchets and Quavers; The Papers, by Simms; Scouring's Japan Expedition; Winnie and I; The Old Homestead; The Deserted Wife; The Hidden Path; The Basket of Chips; Cora and the Doctor; Alone; Which, the Right or the Left; The Escaped Nun; Romance of the Revolution; The Missing Bride; The Watchman; The Star Papers; The Old Farm House; Blanche Dearwood; Oakfield; James As It Was and Is, &c.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY.—TO LET.—The large dwelling-house, No. [illegible] West 14th-st., southeast corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st. The house contains about thirty rooms with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, &c.; to a party having means to carry on a first-class boarding-house, this presents a rare opportunity, as the house is in good condition, and is one of the best locations in the City and can be filled up immediately with first-class boarders. There can be from 8 to 10 more rooms added if required, which will make it the largest private boarding-house up town. None need apply but those that have the ability and means, and can give good security for the rent. A lease will be given if desired. Apply to REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 6th-av., [illegible] doors below 14th-st.

PRINTING.—Look at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, &c., and see how tastily they are printed, and when you want any kind of plain or fancy Job Printing [illegible] give him a call. You will find him at his old stand, No. 103 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A [illegible] warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense reduction from cost, and a second-hand piano taken in part payment, by C. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

RICE MEAL.—500 bags Rice Meal, sifted, a prime article, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by JOHN R. HABERSHAM, No. 18 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a Scotch Protestant girl of good manners and appearance, is an experienced seamstress, cuts and fits, and sews perfectly; would assist in chamberwork; an English Protestant general house servant; two capable Irish Protestant cooks; several very neat, trustworthy, and experienced young girls, at moderate wages, as nurses, waiters, seamstresses, &c. Also, a large selection of the best class of Catholic help. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two neat, willing girls, who wish places permanently for the Winter; one is a good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; wages six dollars a month; excellent City reference; the other is a neat nurse for a baby, is quick at the needle, makes children's clothes neatly, will wash and iron for the baby; wages five to six dollars a month; two years' reference. Call at No. 289 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young girl, as cook or chambermaid in a respectable private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last situation, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 168 West 19th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation for her daughter, fourteen years old, to mind children, or to assist in the nursery; she is tidy and neat about children; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 241 West 20th-st., second floor, front room, between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle aged Protestant woman, is plain sewer, and light chamberwork in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give both City and country reference; has lived nine years in one place. Call at No. 209 18th-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or can take care of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 121 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 Madison-av., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a Frenchman and his wife, (just arrived) the one as coachman or butler, and the other as cook or chambermaid, in the same house. Also, a good French seamstress. Apply at No. 201 4th-st. To be seen from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, in a private family, who is an excellent cook and bread-baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call to No. 59 Crosby-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, an American, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 308 Houston-st., for two days. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; willing to assist generally, if required. Apply at No. 224 14th-st., at room No. 12, third floor, for two days, if not suited.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 236 3d-av., corner of 26th-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to act as waitress. Apply at No. 215 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As companion to an aged lady or invalid, by a middle-aged American lady. Reference given and required. Inquire at No. 122 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Scotch woman, as baby's nurse. Good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 129 West 15th-st., corner of 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron. Inquire of her last employer No. 273 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED.—In an office, an active and intelligent American boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good penman and arithmetician, and who can produce good references. Address T. J. S., Times Office, stating amount of salary expected.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

FARMER WANTED.—On a gentleman's place within a few miles of New-York; must be experienced in taking charge of laboring men, overseeing stock and attending to vegetables, hay, &c. A person to superintend grapery and flowers is already employed. To one that is energetic and of excellent character, the situation will be made desirable. If married, state whether the wife can make butter, &c., also the ages of family if any. Address with full references as to capability and integrity, Box No. 2,175 Post-Office.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS.—Is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up embroideries neatly; no objection to some chamberwork; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday, at No. 59 Clinton-place, from whence she can get reference.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN.—Who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and the care of an infant from its birth, and who would be willing to go South, may hear of a situation by applying between the hours of 11 and 3, at No. 56 East 16th-st.

A FEMALE TEACHER.—Principal of one of the Public Schools in this City, would like to teach in a family, for two or three hours per day, after 4 o'clock, P. M., in exchange for her board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 773 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady who has had some experience, wants a situation as governess in a private family or boarding school, to teach the English branches and French. Inquire of the CLARKE SISTERS, No. 74 6th-av.

TUTOR WANTED.—In a private family. Must be a classical scholar, and familiar with the French language, and competent to teach music. Best references required. Apply to A. Z., Times Office.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 267 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Man'f'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

WANTED.—By a respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Apply at No. 137 East 29th-st.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BROS., No. 111 East 18th-st.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of JEWELRY, DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS and FINGER RINGS, and SILVER WARE, at retail, at much less than the usual prices:

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, single stones	$9 00	to	$250 00
DIAMOND RINGS, cluster and hoops	25 00	to	200 00
DIAMOND PINS, single stone and clusters	10 00	to	800 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	75 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00	to	280 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD SETS, EAR-RINGS AND PINS, in boxes	9 00	to	30 00
GOLD EAR-RINGS, per pair	1 50	to	28 00
GOLD MOSAIC and CAMEO PINS, each	2 00	to	75 00
GOLD BRACELETS, new styles, each	6 00	to	65 00
CAMEO BRACELETS, each	12 50	to	50 00
MOSAIC BRACELETS, each	12 00	to	100 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 50	to	20 00
CAMEO and MOSAIC SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	7 00	to	35 00
RICH GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, 3 and 4 glasses, each	3 00	to	25 00
SPLENDID GOLD GUARD CHAINS, fancy patterns	20 00	to	100 00
GOLD CURB GUARD CHAINS	9 00	to	65 00
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS, with PINS	10 00	to	75 00
GENTLEMEN'S RICH GOLD VEST CHAINS	9 00	to	55 00
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD FOB CHAINS	12 00	to	100 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 00	to	20 00
GOLD PENCILS with PENS	2 50	to	30 00
GOLD THIMBLES	2 00	to	7 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00	to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	10 00
PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	12 00
PLAIN PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	3 00	to	15 00
ARMLETS, for Children's Sleeves, per pr.	2 00	to	15 00
CHARMS, for Watch Chains, each	1 00	to	[illegible]
GOLD FOB SEALS AND KEYS, each	[illegible]	to	25 00
SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	[illegible]	to	10 50
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	[illegible]	to	16 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	[illegible]	to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	[illegible]	to	27 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	[illegible]	to	20 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie and Fish Knives, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon in boxes; Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale at less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, [illegible].—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

BARTON'S GRAMMAR.

An Outline of the General Principles of Grammar. With a brief Exposition of the chief Idiomatic Peculiarities of the English Language. To which Questions have been added. Edited and Enlarged by Rev. J. GRAHAM BARTON, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature in the New-York Free Academy. 12mo; muslin.

An improved edition of a popular English work, designed to exhibit the first principles of Grammar, and their manifold applications to the written and spoken vernacular, in a form adapted to popular comprehension. It has been used for a few years past, in the Free Academy of this City, with very decided success. Although it aims at general utility, and is simple and lucid in its various details, the work is of a highly philosophical character, containing many admirable suggestions which may be profitably consulted by the advanced student of philology. The apposite quotations from English classical writers, which are made to illustrate the theoretical descriptions of the book, form a useful and attractive feature.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA.—BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1855.

First night in this Theatre of Beaumont and Fletcher's great Comedy, in 5 acts, (carefully revised and constructed,) called

RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE,

with a great cast, and appropriate costumes and appointments.

Leon	Mr. Lester		
Cacafogo	Mr. Brougham	Estifania	Miss [illegible]
Michael Perez	Mr. Walcot	Margaretta	Mrs. Conover
Duke of Medina	Mr. Norton	Altea	Mrs. Stewart
Don Juan de Castro	Levere	Clara	Miss Thompson
Alonzo	Mr. Jeffries	Isabella	Miss Melville
Lorenzo	Mr. Burk	Old Woman	Mr. Phillips
Vasco	Mr. Oliver	Anna Maria	Mr. Peters

To conclude with the admirable Comedietta of

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

Capt. Felix Merryweather	Mr. Brougham		
Dr. Launcelot Shee	Walcot	Miss Shee	Mrs. Stephens
Miss Grantley	Mrs. Hoey	Miss Dobson	Mrs. Brougham

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—TWENTY-THIRD NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—Second appearance of

MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE,

(From the Royal Italian Opera, London,)

In Rossini's Grand Opera, in three acts,

LA SEMIRAMIDE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1855.

Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signori MORELLI, ARNOLDI and GASPARONI.

During the Opera, A PAS DE TROIS, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE, Madame CIOCCA and M. HOPPFELDT.

Musical Director and Conductor ......MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANKER'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, the usual great comic treat, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES. The two most popular pieces ever played on any stage. Aminadab Sleek and Toodle, Mr. Burton; Charles Maguire, Mr. G. Jordan; Widow Delmaine, [illegible]; Raymond; Lady Creamly and Mrs. Toodle, Mrs. [illegible].

The Manager has much pleasure in announcing the perfect success of the new English Comedy, THE LITTLE TREASURE, as acted at this Theatre. It will be repeated to-morrow evening, with VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH and A BREACH OF PROMISE; Sudden, Mr. BURTON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 23, will be presented the comedietta entitled

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

After which, 3d time, the Comedy entitled the

LITTLE TREASURE.

After which, the two-act comedy of

THE DOWAGER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 23, will be performed, the Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet ....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.

To conclude with the Farce of

LOAN OF A LOVER.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening, MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, will appear, for the last time.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.—The Grand Burlesque on the Opera of

CINDERELLA.

In four Acts, with beautiful scenery, dresses, transformations, &c., &c.

Preceding the Opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, the Doleful Tragedy of

VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

In two Acts. Concert commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The grand collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS, two African Lions and Lioness, Royal Bengal Tigers, Brazilian Tiger, Leopard, Grizzly Bear, Lama, Zebra, &c., seen at all hours. At 11 A. M., at 2½ and 7 P. M., Mr. White ENTERS THE DEN OF LIONS. FRIDAY, Nov. 23, EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE LIMEKILN MAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two diverting pieces. Admittance 25 cts., children under ten 12½ cts.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FOURTEENTH SEASON, 1855-1856.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services: BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violinists, and Mr. PEDRO, Baritone. Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN. Extra Tickets can be procured at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and P. K. WEIZEL, No. 318 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Are nightly singing the new and beautiful Song, composed by JULIUS MAN, "Save my Heart from growing old." Price 25 cents. Mr. [illegible] has also given us "Golden Drop," Schottisch, 25 cents. "I cannot part with thee," (a beautiful song) 25 cents. The above will be mailed free for 75 cents.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

MUSIC.—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians engaged. New Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible].

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 353 Broadway,

Are now Exhibiting in their Gallery,

TWO EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,

"SHAKESPEARE IN HIS STUDY"

AND

"MILTON IN HIS STUDY."

BY JOHN FAED,

Member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

MILLINERY.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,

FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENELLE, RIBBONS, &c.,

In every variety, may be found, at very

LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

HOMER & KETCHUM.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The Corps will assemble at Head-quarters, H. Hall's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate that great and glorious day, the 25th of November, 1783, the day New-York was evacuated by the British troops. The Veterans of Kings County, under command of Col. [illegible], and the Veterans of Richmond County are respectfully invited to unite with us in the celebration. A meeting of the Corps will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855 AND 1856. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture before the Institute at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—Slavery [illegible]. Tickets of admission 10 cents each, to be had at the door. Members can procure their family season tickets free, from the Librarian, at the Institute Rooms.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, JOHN MARTIN, WILLIAM GARNER, } Lecture Committee.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Oregon Lodge, No. 133, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 128 Bowery, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, MELANCTON R. D. ACKERMAN.

JOHN HOUSEWORTH, N. G., [illegible].

JOHN WATSON, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—On Thursday afternoon, a package, containing three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($325) in bills, among which were four fifty dollar bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of New-Jersey at New-Brunswick, and a check on the State Bank at Newark drawn by Wm. [illegible] Murray, and indorsed by us for $2,348 07, the payment of which has been stopped. A reward of $100 will be paid for the return of the package.

LODER & LOCKWOOD, No. 88 Liberty-st.

$5.00 REWARD.—LOST—Last evening between No. 1 Washington-terrace, Hoboken, and No. 237 Greenwich-st., New-York, via Barclay-st. Ferry, a lady's GOLD WATCH CHAIN, with watch key, and locket containing a deceased father and mother's likeness, and charms attached. By leaving that either of the above places, the above reward and thanks of the owner will be given.

FOUND.—On or about the first day of Nov. last, a valuable diamond breast pin, which the owner may have by applying to Justice WELSH, at the Halls of Justice, Centre-st.

DENMARK.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] presented by the [illegible] to the [illegible] of other Powers [illegible] has been forwarded to us by our correspondent at Paris:

"The dues the Crown of Denmark levies on the ships and cargoes passing the straits of the Sound and the Great and Little Belts have long been the object of violent attacks, which have produced an agitation the more obstinate because they have frequently had a political purpose and tendencies, and have always been founded on erroneous and disputed [illegible] of the right in virtue of which the toll is levied, as well as of the manner in which the Government of Denmark exercises it. The real state of the case being known only to those who were not interested in placing it in its true light, general attention has very naturally been chiefly directed to the obligations the toll imposes on the commercial interest, while no one took into account the numerous establishments of all kinds by which Denmark has always endeavored to facilitate the navigation of the Baltic, and prevent the detention of vessels at the toll station in the Sound. Even foreign Governments, though always respecting the right remaining with Denmark, after so many sacrifices made in the interest of general peace, were often, and for reasons the strength of which we cannot, perhaps, now overlook, unable to avert from Denmark the effects of an agitation they could not but recognize as unjust and ill-founded.

"The desire of Denmark to appease this agitation resulted, at the commencement of the reign of CHRISTIAN VIII, the august predecessor of the reigning Sovereign, in a negotiation between Denmark, England and Sweden, by which the ancient tariff of the Sound was revised; by this measure the agitation was stopped for a time.

"However, the Danish Government by no means concealed from itself that it would not be long before the movement would be renewed; and, anticipating this eventuality, King CHRISTIAN VIII. had already conceived the idea of following up the revision decided on in the interests of commerce by other modifications of the tariff, at periods more or less distant from each other, on the principle that the dues to be levied should always be in proportion to the value of the cargoes and merchandise liable to the toll. It is not the fault of the Danish Government that the intention of King CHRISTIAN VIII. has not already been carried into effect. Acting on the impulse given by this enlightened Monarch, the Government a long time since took the preliminary measures required for another revision of the tariff; but, at the moment the idea of the late King would have been realized, Denmark found itself, much against its own wish, and in consequence of events impossible to foresee, involved in war, which necessarily absorbed all the attention of the Government, and did not allow it to make the sacrifices inseparable from any reduction whatever of the tariff then actually in operation. After the conclusion of peace the country still suffered from the inevitable consequences of the internal commotions the war could not but have fostered; and to the difficulties which then surrounded it was soon added the present war between Russia, France and England.

"If it depended on the Danish Government, it certainly would not choose, for the consideration of the question of the Sound dues, a time like the present, when the two Powers most interested in the question are opposed to each other in hostile camps. But the [illegible] it has to meet leaves it no alternative.

"Among all the foreign Governments, that of the United States of America alone has contested the legal right of Denmark to levy a toll in the Sound, and it is only recently that it has distinctly declared itself in this sense; for, though it is just to admit that the United States Government has, several times during the last past years, announced that it could not follow, with regard to the tolls of the Sound, the international system generally established in Europe, yet the provision relative to the toll, embodied in the friendly Convention of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between Denmark and America, on the 26th of April, 1826, certainly contains a formal recognition of the right in question, rather than anything contesting it, like the analogous articles in treaties and conventions of the same nature between Denmark and the other Powers.

"By a communication of the 14th of April last, the Minister of the United States at Copenhagen has given notice of the expiration of the above-cited Convention, which is the only written contract between Denmark and America which expressly mentions the tolls of the Sound; and, in giving this notification, the said diplomatic agent expresses the hope that Denmark will recognize before the expiration of the treaty—that is to say before the 14th of April, 1856—the justice and propriety of permitting American vessels to pursue their commercial operations on the sea without paying tribute to any one and without being impeded by any Power whatever.

"The end the United State's Government has had in view in notifying the termination of their convention with Denmark, is, therefore, to release American ships from the obligation of paying the toll of the Sound. It is not necessary here to examine if the attainment of this end is the logical consequence of the termination of a Convention which only names these dues to assure to American ships, in respect to levying the toll, the privileged, instead of the non-privileged, treatment which would otherwise be applied to them. Denmark wishes to avoid a discussion of this kind; and it has only been mentioned in describing the course taken by the United States to define more clearly the position in which, as before observed, Denmark is placed.

"This position operates in a two-fold manner on the determination of the Danish Government. For not only after the notice of the termination of the convention of the 26th of April, 1826, or, rather after the declaration of the United States' Government that it will release American ships from the tolls of the Sound, the Danish Government, if it would confine itself to the reply it has already made to that declaration, could not defer to another period the measures adapted to the circumstances, but it has at the same time become problematic whether the measures contemplated with regard to the Sound dues, anterior to the abovenamed declaration, would now suffice to prevent a conflict and complications, the consequences of which, by the force of circumstances, may perhaps exceed the limits of a discussion between Denmark and the United States.

"If it depended only on the Government of Denmark, it would decide on a revision of the tariff of the Sound, principally because this measure could be adopted without the concurrence of any foreign Power; and it is convinced that a reduced tariff, regulated according to the actual value of the merchandise, would be calculated to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the commercial public. But the abovenamed declaration proves that a revision would not satisfy a great Power with which Denmark sincerely desires to preserve its general relations of good intelligence; and not only this, it has also become more than probable, in consequence of the abovenamed declaration—that other Powers, whose views and wishes are to be equally considered, would not be disposed to think a revision a suitable measure.

"Under these circumstances the Danish Government has decided on submitting to the Powers interested in the question of the Sound a proposal of quite another character. It hopes the plan it will propose will be as acceptable to the several Powers as it is certain it will be convenient to commerce and navigation generally; it hopes especially that the United States of America will consider this measure on the part of Denmark a pledge of its desire to reconcile its own interests with those of America as much as possible, and, above all, to avoid a difficult discussion, and, perhaps, a conflict with a country which it justly respects. In fact, as the Danish Government believes it ought not to enter into such a discussion, its principal motive for not confining itself to the revision of the tariff which had been projected is, that it does not think this measure calculated to serve as a reply to the course adopted by the United States.

"In thus setting aside the revision, without, however, abandoning it, the Danish Government acts on the hypothesis that the other Governments consider that revision as not calculated to prevent the conflicts which it is the object to avoid, and have desired it to submit to them other propositions which, without prejudicing the rights of Denmark, may be of a nature more likely to unite the suffrages of the parties interested. If the plan of a revision is rejected, or if it is declared, at least, implicitly, that the only base on which the negotiation with Denmark can be entered into should be a definitive arrangement of the question of the Sound; the problem to solve would be then to find an expedient that entirely puts an end to the toll, without thereby derogating from the rights of the Danish Crown, this double result can only be secured by a capitalization of the Sound dues, with the object of freeing mercantile navigation, once for all, from the payment of the dues, on the receipt, by Denmark, of a just compensation.

"This then, is the plan of arrangement the Danish Government submits to the consideration of the Powers interested in the question of the Sound.

"But such an arrangement could not be carried out without the simultaneous concurrence of all the respective Powers. The formal and positive engagements which exist between Denmark and the other Powers with regard to the Sound dues do not allow of any special arrangement on that subject between Denmark and any one power. Besides this, there is another and, as the Danish Government considers it, an essential element of consideration, which is, that the point under discussion must be treated, not as a commercial or a money question, but as a political question. This is sufficiently shown by the history of the Sound dues, and the part which they have played in the politics of Northern Europe. Moreover, it would be impossible otherwise to give to the negotiation such a direction and character as would prevent its being checked by questions of secondary importance, which might be in keeping as regards an arrangement purely fiscal, but which would by no means accord with one designed to serve as the complement of treaties of peace and of transactions by which the whole system of political equilibrium has been regulated. The Danish Government, therefore, while recommending the proposition made by it to the attention of foreign Cabinets, begs them to enter as soon as possible into negotiation on the subject, and either to furnish their diplomatic agents at the Court of Denmark with full powers and instructions, or to send special delegates to Copenhagen in order to establish a general understanding, as well with regard to the compensation which Denmark would conceive herself entitled upon the cessation of the tolls as to the mode of calculating and determining upon the last basis which each of the respective Powers should contribute. It would be desirable that this [illegible] should be [illegible] in the course of the month of November, [illegible] and, in giving expression to this wish the Danish Government has in view not only the urgency of the matter in question as regards Denmark, but also the consideration that several Powers, and especially those which from their geographical position might find this period too near at hand, have so little interest in the Sound dues that they would probably deem it unnecessary to be represented at the opening of the conferences, or might even prefer to be represented by some friendly Power.

"The choice of Copenhagen as the seat of the negotiation is justified by the fact that that city is the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, and consequently offers peculiar facilities for the supply of the materials and the information which would be desirable in the course of the negotiation.

"The Danish Government does not conceal from itself that the step which it has thought itself called upon to take is not such as will be likely at first sight to secure everywhere a favorable reception; but, while it regrets this, it indulges in the hope that its proposals will only be judged after having been thoroughly weighed, due regard being had to the position in which Denmark is at present placed. It anticipates that equal justice will be done to all, and relies upon the favorable dispositions of which the respective Powers have on other occasions given so many proofs. On its side, it will put its hand to the work with the best intentions, animated by the sincere desire to prove by the result that it has only in view an arrangement which will be equally acceptable to all.

"It only now remains to add a few general observations upon the manner of realizing the plan of capitalization.

"This is not the first time that such a plan has been discussed. Although never formally proposed by the Danish Government to the Powers in general, it has yet been made the subject of discussion with several Cabinets, so that it may be concluded that in principle it contains nothing which is new to the Powers interested, or which stands in need of detailed explanation. Neither does it seem necessary, at the present moment, to go into an examination of the different bases of capitalization which will have to be considered. The Danish Government, although naturally willing to contribute its quota to the capitalization, will not anticipate the ideas which may be put forward in the course of a negotiation in which the delegates of so many different States will participate. As its sole desire is that a conclusion equally acceptable to all should be arrived at, it does not, provided this end be attained, give the preference to any particular manner of proceeding.

"It would not, however, be superfluous to give a sketch of the basis of capitalization which the Danish Government would look upon as most in accordance with the nature of the revenue to be capitalized, and the adoption of which would, in its opinion, render the quota to be contributed by the respective powers the most fairly proportioned to the pro rata toll levied upon their commerce.

"*The Sound dues and those of the Belts* are partly levied upon the ships and partly upon their cargo. *The last-mentioned tolls constitute the true Sound dues*, while in the first category are included the charges for lighthouses, &c. Formerly the idea was mooted of adopting, as the exclusive basis of capitalization, the nationality of ships passing the straits, but it is evident that this plan would be unjust, seeing that the number of vessels belonging to any one nation passing the Sound and the Belts by no means represents the quota which that nation contributes to the toll which is levied principally upon merchandise. This quota would be arrived at in the fairest manner by taking as a basis the quantity of merchandise which has passed the Sound and the Belts. In adopting this basis it might, for example, be agreed that the respective States, Denmark included, should contribute in proportion to the quantity of merchandise exported from their shores and imported into the Baltic, passing the Straits, or else exported by the same way from the Baltic, in order to be imported into their harbors or *vice versa*. By combining such a basis as this with that of the nationality of the vessels, in such a manner that the compensation to be paid to Denmark should be calculated, as regards the veritable Sound dues, according to the merchandise and to the direct imports or exports of each state in merchandise which shall pass the Sound and the Belts, and as regards the light house and other charges, according to the flag, the nearest approach would probably be made to the just and equitable solution of a problem the complete solution of which will always present the greatest difficulties.

"In placing these papers at the disposition of the respective Cabinets, the Danish Government expresses the hope that they will be treated with all that discretion which the delicate nature of the subject demands."

Gas-Light—Progress of the Manufacture of Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the next degree of importance to fire, the most useful of all human inventions, stands "artificial light." It would be extremely irksome and inconvenient, to have to pass all the hours of night in a state of darkness. It would be attended by a great loss of active existence, and therefore of so much usefulness and enjoyment.

The seeming niggardliness of nature in the article of light, has from the beginning of human society been stimulating the wit of man to find out a better and better substitute for the light of day. At present, gas-light is the most perfect of all artificial lights, and comes the nearest to the light of day.

The consumption of gas is already very great and rapidly increasing. In this City nearly 600,000,000 of cubic feet are annually consumed, and Philadelphia consumes over half that amount. Baltimore was the city where it was first introduced in this country. Last year there was sent from England to China for the city of Hong Kong, the first small gas apparatus, capable of supplying about fifty lights, and the English merchant who ordered it is sanguine as to the introduction of gas-light in that country—China having plenty of bituminous coal mines.

A glance at the history of so important an invention, and the prospect of its improvement, cannot be without interest.

Like other great inventions, that of artificial light is not very old, although the inflammability of coal-gas was known since the year 1650. Dr. CLAYTON distilled coals in a retort as an experiment, and the products were—as he called them—phlegm, black oil, and a spirit which is not condensable. No practical use of this gas was thought of at that time.

The German, BECHER, contemplated in the year 1650 to devise means for separating the gas from coal, in which he did not succeed. Dr. WATSON endeavored to draw public attention to the existence of inflammable gas in coals.

The Frenchman, PHILIPPE LE BON, in Paris, commenced his researches in this matter in the year 1785, entered into extensive experiments, and constructed in the year 1799 what he called thermo-lamps, to answer the two-fold purpose of giving light and heat. It was neither more nor less than an apparatus for extracting illuminating gas from wood. His invention was abandoned, as the light had but a feeble illuminating power, and besides the wood did not yield much gas. More successful was the Englishman, MURDOCK, who used mineral coal for this purpose. In the year 1798, he put up his first apparatus in the machine factory of BOLTON & WATT, and in the year 1804, others in the factories at Birmingham. But, although the use of gas was spreading in the manufacturing towns, it made little progress in London. This may be accounted for in some measure by the circumstance that no means had as yet been found out of purifying it. The gas was dirty and had a disagreeable smell, and caused headache when used in closed rooms, besides spoiling delicate furniture. In the year 1807, a German of the name WINZER invented a method of purifying the gas, by passing it through lime, and he later formed the National Light and Heat Company in London. The first Gasometer was put up in London in 1816. Two years later, in Paris, at first in the St. Louis Hospital. In the year 1823 a Company was organized in London to supply the city with 30,000 burners, and consumed every night about 600,000 cubic feet of gas.

Resin gas has been tried, and is in use in different establishments in the country, but the cost is much greater than that of coal gas; and still a greater objection in this respect is to *Oil gas*, although producing a very fine gas.

Oily Seeds were tried in England, and in this country cotton seed has been tried. These materials were found impracticable, as yielding but little gas and requiring too much fuel for producing. Wood and woody matters were not considered proper material for gas making since the failure of LE BON was known. Finally, Dr. PETTENKOFER, of Munich, Bavaria, succeeded in the year 1849, by a new process, in making excellent gas in sufficient quantity from wood. He had a patent issued for his process as early as February, 1851. The chemist EMIL REISSACH, of Augsburg, the legal assignee of this invention, had entered his claim for a patent in the United States Patent-Office as early as October, 1852, and since that time it has been shown by him and made at various gas works in this country, and generally, we believe, with a good degree of success. The invention is said to be in successful use in the cities of Bayreuth, Basle, Heilbronn, Pforzheim, and Oldenburg, while similar works are in course of construction at Coburg, Gotha, Darmstadt, and Wurzburg. In England this improvement is not likely to make much headway, wood being there of the most expensive, and bituminous coal one of the cheapest of staples. But in this country the case is just the reverse. Anthracite coal is almost valueless for this purpose, so that bituminous coal is imported from England in some instances, while we have wood in abundance.

The advantages attending the use of this material are obvious. The process is very rapid, so that a retort is emptied and ready to be filled again in the course of every hour and a half. Charcoal and tar constitute the residue—both highly serviceable articles. The saving in retorts is very considerable, partly because of the rapidity of the process, and partly because wood contains no sulphur to damage the iron. The gas works of the Railroad depot at Munich feed two hundred and eighty lights with only two retorts of the usual form, of which but one is used at a time, and which are always charged with ninety pounds of wood. The latter, being stored immediately over the retorts, is so dry, that gas is generated the moment it enters the red-hot retorts; and, to save time still further, the entire charge is thrown in at one moment by means of an immense shovel prepared for the purpose. The coals are thrown into iron reservoirs, closed hermetically with water; latterly moist sand is also used to arrest the heat of the coals.

The gas is purified by means of dry lime. The production of tar compensates for the introduction of the arrangements for preserving it. The pyroligneous acid, also generated, was until lately thrown aside; but M. REISSACH, of Augsburg, has succeeded in purifying it so completely as to make it also a useful article of trade.

The charcoal is very light, but, being sold by weight, it is a prodigious favorite, and in great request.

The experience of the gas works at Oldenburg, convincingly prove that any kind of wood is good for the purpose; pine, spruce, beech or oak, and the root and twigs as well as the trunk. The main requisite is that it should be perfectly dry. The retorts are heated by means of wood or coal. The gas, after being generated in the retort, is conducted through red hot iron chambers above and under the retort, whence it passes into the purifiers; this is one of the main differences between the preparation of gas from wood, and that from coal.

Being but very recently introduced into practice, it is but fair to suppose that the art of making gas of wood will receive some improvements at the hands of experience and good management, and will be as much less expensive than at present, as the production of coal gas is now more profitable than it was when but two or three years old. It must be remembered also that gas works of any kind are even now far less productive in the first three or four years of their existence than when they have been in operation for a longer period of time. But even now it is abundantly clear that *good gas is vastly cheaper than its ancient rival in every district in which wood is more accessible than bituminous coal.* Examples are not wanting of gas works originally intended and used to generate gas from coal, which have been altered so as to introduce the other material with advantage to all concerned. M. BLOCHMANN, of Dresden, has recently converted the gas works attached to the iron works of "Lauchhammer," belonging to the Count of EINSIEDLE, from a coal gas apparatus into one for the production of wood gas, with such success that a thousand cubic feet of wood gas are now produced at a saving of fifty per cent. on the cost of the same quantity before the change was introduced.

Notwithstanding the abundance of bituminous coal in many districts of our country, the cost of transportation of so heavy an article is a material item in its availability, at even a comparatively small distance from the point of its production; and it would therefore appear, that in very many neighborhoods, the substitution of wood would be attended with the greatest advantage. The question deserves the attention of capitalists as well as scientific men, to whom it must be interesting to know what constitutes the great progress in this wood-gas invention.

We therefore state, that Dr. PETTENKOFER was the first who *discovered* that there are two distinct successive stages in the process of gas-making, as well in the manufacture of coal-gas as in that of wood-gas. In the first stage of the process, the so-called "primitive vapors" are generated, and in the second, these primitive vapors are converted under higher temperatures into permanent illuminating gas. He further *discovered*, that it requires a much higher temperature to convert these primitive vapors of wood into illuminating gas than to generate them—meanwhile, in the process of coal-gas-making, these differences of temperature are very small. With this discovery on hand, PETTENKOFER and RULAND invented those many-chambered regenerators mentioned above, and constructed the whole apparatus with such an ingenuity, that in the smallest possible space, and with the greatest economy of fuel, the primitive vapors have to pass very long channels by increasing temperatures, and are thus converted into the finest illuminating gas, and so thoroughly that also a by far greater quantity of gas is obtained, than was ever before possible.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand and is very firm; 2,300 bags changed hands to-day at 10½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet at old figures. A public sale, already announced for to-morrow, (Friday,) has been postponed and is now advertised for Tuesday, the 27th inst. Operators are partially disposed to hold off till it occurs, to see how it will affect the market.

COTTON—Opened quietly, but firmly, but after the *Canada's* news transpired, holders advanced their claims ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb., thereby interrupting all further business. It is probable there will not be much done ere the arrival of the steamer's mails.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in still better request, especially for home use and to fill maturing contracts, though shippers are willing purchasers at strengthening rates. The arrivals are comparatively limited and holders are not anxious to sell, even at current prices. The transactions since our last embrace about 17,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @$9 31¼
Straight State	9 31¼@ 9 37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½@ 9 43¾
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 31¼
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 31¼@ 9 43¾
Fancy Michigan	9 43¾@ 9 56¼
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 56¼
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is improving, with sales of 1,400 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 37½@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern likewise favors factors; the transactions since our last including nearly 4,500 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way, at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price, at $4 37½@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request, at $3 62½@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last embrace about 48,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 28, Genesee do. at $2 25, Western do. at $2 20, and Southern Red at $2 02½@$2 17,—the latter an extreme rate,—℔ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,500 bushels, mostly at $1 25 ℔ bushel, a rate subsequently refused, as, in view of a reduced supply, holders anticipated a rise in prices. Barley is scarce and quiet, but very firm. Oats have not varied much. Corn is in good demand at strengthening prices, with sales since our last of 42,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, in store, afloat and delivered, at 99c.@$1 01, but including some new Southern White at $1 02, and old do. at $1 07 ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River sold at yesterday's prices.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—The market is quiet and prices are nominally the same.

LATHS—Are in fair demand and are steady.

LEAD—Nothing new in this line.

LIME—Rockland is still rare and needed at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Seems inactive, but firm, as before reported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. A better inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, which is now worth 45c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Nothing further has transpired in this line, worthy of special notice.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, but it exhibits rather less firmness; the sales, since our last, comprising about 1,400 barrels, in lots, at $22 37½@$22¾ for Mess; and $20¼ for Prime, ℔ barrel. There were likewise sales reported, of Mess, deliverable during the remainder of this year, at $20; in January and February, at $19; and in June, at $19 ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are scarce, and firm, but quiet. Lard slightly favors buyers, the transactions consisting of 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 300 bbls., at from $6 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 50@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair request, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 18c.@27c. for common to very good State; 26c.@30c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 9¼c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The supply is steadily increasing, while the demand is limited, especially from grocers. Prices are dull and heavy, having a downward tendency. The sales, since our last, include about 150 tcs., at $4 62½@$5 25—the latter rate for strictly prime, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Operators did not get the *Canada's* favorable accounts early enough to be influenced by them, and, in their absence, there was no disposition to do any business. Hence, the sales of the day were limited to small lots of Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c., and 80 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@7¾c., ℔ lb. Many dealers expect private dispatches, to-morrow, with a more definite report of the English markets, than the newspaper summary contains; and, should it turn out to be as encouraging as is anticipated, a lively demand for Sugars will most probably arise, to exhaust our already small stocks, and to strengthen prices.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. Prime brought 12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Only 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported sold at 39½c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners lowered their claims, to British ports, to-day, which induced more activity. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced a little Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; 60,000 bushels Grain at 6¼c.@6½c., and 7½d. in bulk and [illegible] at No. 61. For London, the shipments included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. For Glasgow, some Oil was engaged at [illegible]. For Antwerp, [illegible] Rye were taken on terms not recollected. For Havre, the business was limited, and rates were about the same. For other ports, we heard of nothing additional worth reporting.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, T. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME with his own. Terms, $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 345 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. Reference highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. 298 Pacific-st., to 7 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

LA CRIMEENNE AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Professor SARACCO, who, during the last nine years has had the honor of introducing the most fashionable dances, begs to inform the public that on the 14th of December next, he will give a Grand Ball at the splendid and unrivalled City Assembly Rooms, where the *new dance* "La Crimeenne" will be danced by his pupils, who are the promoters of the festival. Terms of subscription, including twelve lessons, may be obtained at *Signor SARACCO'S Dancing Academy, No. 379 4th-st.*, where the Crimeenne is now being taught.

MLLE. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st., is now open for the Season. Classes meet for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen at 3 o'clock P. M. to 5, and at 8 to 10 in the evening, for practice. Grand Dancing Soirée every Saturday Evening from 8 to 11. Admission 50 cents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 10 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirees given as usual.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story, high basement house and lot No. 90 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs, well built, and contains the modern improvements. House 21x40; lot 21x100. Possession can be had immediately if required, or the tenant will remain till 1st May next. Rented for $650. Apply to G. T. MAXWELL, No. 18 City Hall.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 3 first-class brick houses, in Second-place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 96 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 132½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 8 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 3 lots on 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 109th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 112th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,300 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 166 Front-st.; M. R. Stafford, No. 169 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A small farm (70 acres, more or less, which will be sold in parcels, if desired,) with water front on Little Neck Bay, with a fine shore for bathing and pleasant water prospect; soil good. The farm contains several very beautiful building sites, and would make three or four delightful Summer residences. Distance from New-York City between 17 and 18 miles. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the adjoining farm, at Great Neck, or address him at Manhasset Post-Office, Queens County, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground is sandy loam, in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 70 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BUKER.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, for the Winter, who will take good care of the furniture. Location, West of Broadway, and not above 23d-st., preferred. By addressing W. G. W., Box No. 1,883 Post-Office, stating lowest price, may hear of a good tenant.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Situated between 5th-av. and Greenwich-av., 4th-st. and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A dwelling-house, suitable for a boarding-house, wanted by a charitable Society. Address "New-York Female Aid Society," Times office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses with from 4 to 10 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($200 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement house No. 65 3d-av.; gas, Croton, bath, &c.; to rent to 1st of May next for $400; immediate possession. Inquire of Messrs. O. & A. G. McCOMB, No. 224 West-st., corner Beach-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LEASE—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. N. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 85 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 189 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious English basement house, No. 109 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The furniture, all new one year since, and of good quality. Would be let with all necessaries for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 127 Pearl-st., first floor.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$1,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

GOOD DWELLING TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—Four three story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, on Sandford-st., Williamsburg; rent $150 a year, will be put in first-rate order for a good tenant. Apply at No. 134 Nassau-st.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED—Containing basement, parlor, and three bedrooms—gas in every room; Croton water in basement. House in *complete order*, and *newly and handsomely furnished*. Rent till May 1, $300. Apply at No. 84 Bank-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—With all the modern improvements, such as gas, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., to a small family of grown persons. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, 44 East 11th-st. between 2d and 3d-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a genteel house, in a desirable location in the XVIIIth Ward, to a family without children. Apply at No. 191 Front-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at 84, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A beautiful family horse, thoroughly trained, true in any harness, and without fault or blemish. Also, a substantial phaeton wagon and harness. Inquire at the stable of WILLSON & BROTHER, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., any day before 11 o'clock.

TO HACKMEN.—FOR SALE—A fine coach; has been used but two months; cost $850; will be sold for $500. Also, one close-paneled coach, one Brougham, two six-seated Rockaways, buggies, &c. Apply at No. 256 Broadway. J. C. HAM.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. Apply at Troy Steamboat office, Pier No. 13, N. R., foot of Liberty-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. ap7,'54-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President. WILLIAM M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President. H. LOUNSBURY, Sec'y. JAS. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CALIFORNIA.—An active, business man, (mechanic,) established in business in this place, who lived for a number of years in California, is desirous to return there soon, and to act as agent or take commission for various businesses; is ready to travel there in business. Best references can be given. Address H. CALIFORNIA, *Times* Office.

THE MECHANICAL WATCHMAN—AN ALARM AND LIGHT—Is a new invention, admirably adapted to the purpose designed, and uses for physicians and all other classes, and gives satisfaction to all. Rights for sale at No. 6 Wall-st. COLMAN & WILLIAMSON.

DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—In a good location down town. It will be sold cheap for cash, or in exchange for available City property. Inquire of J. B. SAVERY, No. 14 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE! W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in the cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the tooth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 330 West 26th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $2 25; oak, $2 50; [illegible], per barrel, [illegible] cents; hickory, per load, $3; per barrel, 30 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirit Gas, [illegible] Alcohol, No. 252 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—[illegible] of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, to [illegible] purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 [illegible] Market, from animals selected.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. R. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ayres.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Peyton Homes.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors. JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchise, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 8th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same." By order of the Board of Directors. J. C. SPENCER, Secretary. OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R.R. Co., ERIE, Nov. 7, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at [illegible] per £. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. G. CROMMELIN, No. 35 Wall-st., office of Wheel[illegible] & Co.

$7,500 WANTED—For one year, on a second mortgage upon first-class improved property in the immediate vicinity of the Everett House. Security abundant, and two first-rate bondsmen. A fair bonus will be paid. Address Box No. 834 Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the three months ending 31st Oct., 1855.

Assets on hand July 31, per Balance Book, excluding estimated Items heretofore reported as Assets		[illegible]
Receipts during the Quarter.		
For Premiums and Policies	[illegible]	
For Interest and Annuities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Disbursements during the Quarter.		
Claims by death and additions to same	[illegible]	
Commissions	[illegible]	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Postage, Exchange, Taxes, Advertising, etc.	[illegible]	
Surrendered Policies	[illegible]	
Reduction of Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank		[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages		[illegible]
Fire Insurance Account		[illegible]
Bills Receivable		[illegible]
Deposited for Taxes		[illegible]
Due from Agents		[illegible]
Unadjusted Premium Account		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

NOTE.—For the purpose of simplifying the published Statements of this Company, the estimated Assets, consisting of Interest accrued and not due, and deferred premium account, amounting at the time of the present report to $170,000, and which have been included hitherto in our statements, are not now, nor will they be hereafter, added.

Amount at Risk, 1st August, 1855	[illegible]
Issued since	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	[illegible]
Amount at risk, 1st Nov., 1855	[illegible]
Number of Policies running 1st Aug., 1855	[illegible]
Issued since	417
Total	8,775
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	197
Policies running 1st Nov., 1855	8,578
Increase in amount at Risk	[illegible]
Increase in Policies	[illegible]
Increase in amount of Investments	[illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I. ABBATT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Fred. S. Winston, Richard Patrick, Alfred Edwards, Millard Fillmore, Joseph Blunt, Lucius Robinson, David Hoadley, Nath'l Hayden, S. D. Babcock, Wm. V. Brady, Jonathan Miller, R. G. Moulton, Henry A. Smythe, Abraham Bininger, C. G. Stedman, Rob't H. McCurdy, J. P. Yelverton, Cephas H. Norton, J. V. L. Pruyn, John Wadsworth, J. P. Treadwell, William Betts, Wm. J. Bunker, Ezra Wheeler, Isaac G. Pearson, M. M. Cornell, Wm. H. Popham, William Moore, S. E. Sproulls, L. Edgerton, John H. Swift, John M. Stuart, W. Smith Brown, Eugene Dutilh, Hamlin Blake, George R. Clark.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 38 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing, Joseph Walker, Geo. W. Lawrence, Charles E. Swords, Stuart C. Marsh, John Compton, D. Henry Haight, Leo. S. Suarez, A. R. Eno, Joseph W. Corlies, Wm. K. Strong, Geo. Griswold, Jr., Thomas Small, Geo. A. Townsend, D. Al'xe Cushman, Alfred Willis, Alvo E. Laing, Ezra Ludlow, Jr., Effing. Townsend, Silas Bronson, John Penfold, Joseph Lawrence, S. T. Nicoll, John Watson, Samuel Willets, Joseph D. Taylor, Noah S. Hunt, J. H. Ransom, Robert M. Bruce, S. J. Smith, Sylvester S. H. Ward, John S. Boyd.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BASSY, Surveyor.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $150,000.—Office, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. WILLIAM H. [illegible], President. [illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Second-avenue Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after Monday, 26th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this date. By order. PHILIP C. [illegible], Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Nov. 17, 1855. The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 12 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the first day of December. By order. [illegible]

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from this day till [illegible]. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 45 Wall-st., Guarantee Building.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. [illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—By A. BRAGG & CO. [illegible] Pearl-st., will sell on MONDAY, [illegible] A. M., 300 cases boots, shoes, brogans, [illegible] desirable assortment of [illegible] of the year.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneer.

H[illegible] LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction [illegible] Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the store [illegible] LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE [illegible] PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, [illegible] original oil-paintings, just received [illegible] never before seen in the market; [illegible] found a large marine piece, by Adam [illegible]; a Holy Family, original, [illegible] of Raphael; two large pieces [illegible] painting; Spanish pictures of intrinsic [illegible] by the best judges as original early [illegible]; also, a fine Landscape by Kockuk; [illegible]; also, specimens by the celebrated [illegible], N. Poussin, Wilson, of London, [illegible] others of equal celebrity; also, a large [illegible] a Battle Piece, by Burgognone, undoubted [illegible] containing over 300 figures, elaborately [illegible] the particular attention of connoisseurs [illegible] which will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

[illegible] a large, elegant collection received direct from the Publishers, consisting of Landseer's, Weller's, Lawrence, Hayden, Ryall and [illegible] artists in the world, in all the finest [illegible] engravings in this City, at auction.

[illegible] wishing really fine Engravings are requested [illegible] superb collection, all of which will be sold [illegible] reserve, as above. They will be ready [illegible] on Thursday, Nov. 22, the day before the sale.

D. [illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Saturday) [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Murray-st., near College [illegible] consisting of rich Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets [illegible] sofas, in gold figured satin, parlor chairs to [illegible] ottomans, arm chairs, rosewood marble top [illegible] do. sofa tables, do. marble top pier tables, [illegible] elegant gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, [illegible] chandeliers and brackets, mantel clocks, vases, [illegible] engravings, &c.; elegant rosewood piano [illegible] crimson brocatel window curtains, lace [illegible] extension dining tables, do. black walnut [illegible] chairs, in hair cloth, do. arm chairs, cane-seat [illegible] marble-top sideboard, China dinner and [illegible] ware, fine dishes, oyster do., coffee and tea [illegible] castors, cutlery, &c.; elegant mahogany [illegible] containing 8 drawers, coins, medals, minerals, shells, &c., mahogany escritoire, mahogany [illegible] do. marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. [illegible] bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. [illegible] maple bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c.; [illegible] hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, [illegible] counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; [illegible] napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall [illegible] kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—Large sale of Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale.—Parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel; rich arm chairs, covered in moquet; window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffets, beds, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting-house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver-plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, cake baskets, liquor stands, castors, urns, kettles, &c. Also, a lot of German silver forks, spoons, &c.

Immediately after the furniture—The finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner, on wire, singly, in groups, and in cases.

Also, upwards of 20 beautiful camellias, orange and lemon trees; Gardenias, Azalia, Aloes, Cactus and Pittisporums, full bloom.

Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Underwriters, a large lot of damaged saddlery, consisting of ladies' pilots and velvet saddles, gentlemen's and boys' Tennessee saddles, Spanish trotting saddles, St. Louis bridles, collars, girths, &c., &c.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court, of the beautiful COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing ninety-three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding a picturesque view, particularly of the Bay and Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, finely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in good order. Distance from New-York less than two hours by cars and daily communication by steamboat. The property will be sold in parcels if desired.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For particulars and a map, inquire of DAVID I. YOUNGS, of Oyster Bay, EDWARD A. WEEKS, No. 29 Wall-st., JOHN I. TOWNSEND, No. 39 Wall-st., or of BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

[illegible] MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 21 Nassau-st., of superior furniture in large variety, for parlor, chamber, dining-rooms, halls, counting-rooms, &c., made of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and enameled, with and without marble tops, fully described in printed catalogues, which are now ready. Also, rich invoice of heavy silver electro-plated ware, full assortment; also, 2 large French plate pier mirrors; also, French China tea sets and vases, curled hair mattresses, iron safes, sewing machines, solid gold rings and studs, clocks, portable desks and boxes, Paris make, umbrellas, oil-paintings, &c. The stock of furniture is well worthy the attention of dealers for shipping, and adapted for this climate. Packing on premises at small charges.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatelle, brocatel, &c.; mahogany and rosewood centre tables, mirrors, mantel ornaments, &c.; mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed quilts, bedding, &c.; mahogany and black walnut dining-room furniture, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 78 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] BELL, Auctioneer.

BY BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, according to previous notice, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 13 North William st., by order of the executors of a gentleman deceased, his entire stock of the choicest wines and liquors, all selected years ago, comprising choice old sherry, Madeira, and port wines, the finest brandies, Irish and Scotch whisky, old rum, superior Monongahela whisky, &c., put up in demijohns, various sizes, bottles and cases, old Holland gin, in demijohns and jugs, will be sold in lots to suit families and dealers, for cash; also, 200 boxes prime cigars; also, counting-house desks, sofa bed, Brussels carpets, chandelier suitable for a small church, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS.—CONTINUATION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 30 Beekman-st., by order of Oliver Goldsmith, Assignee, the stock of a Furrier, consisting of a general assortment of furs, manufactured for custom trade. We invite ladies to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Purchasers can readily satisfy themselves that there will be no reservation the above goods by attending early. Catalogues ready.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—G. G. HORTON will sell, THIS (Friday) MORNING, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the household furniture in the large and splendid five-story dwelling house, No. 131 Bleecker-st., consisting in part of a large and splendid lot of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, superb bedroom and dining-room furniture of black walnut and oak, in suites, glass ware, paintings, mirrors, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogue on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be ready in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and [illegible] bound books just received from the publishers [illegible]. It will also include valuable and appropriate [illegible] from some of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the [illegible] season.

[illegible] TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF JAPANNED AND ENAMELED CLOTHS.—WM. TOPPING & CO. [illegible] Broad-st. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 300 pieces [illegible] yards 36 inch white cottons, imported for the manufacture of japanned and enameled cloths, to the [illegible] the particular attention of the trade [illegible] will be sold at 12 o'clock.

[illegible] ALBRO, Auctioneer.

H. [illegible] WILL CONTINUE THE SALE [illegible] store No. 69 William, corner of Cedar st., at [illegible] on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day [illegible] until the whole of the magnificent stock [illegible] consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, [illegible] for gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

B[illegible] & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. [illegible] near John, THIS DAY (Friday) and TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock. Continuation sale of [illegible]. All kinds of ladies' furs, manufactured in the [illegible] and most fashionable styles. Also, dog and [illegible] robes, richly lined and trimmed; [illegible], collars, furs, &c., &c.

M. [illegible], Auctioneer.

FURNITURE [illegible]—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 87 Cedar-st., viz.: Sofas, lounges, bureaus, rosewood piano, center tables, marble-topped card tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, China, crockery and glass ware; carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 355 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of boots and shoes; also the fixtures, shelving, counters, show boxes, &c. [illegible] LOTT, Sheriff. E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM, FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM is confidently recommended to the public as the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. Those who have injured their sight by too close application to study, or by the examination of minute objects will obtain immediate relief from this balsam. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 250 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1835, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhoea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 246 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 63 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th edition; 348 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one in such concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by E. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 202 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $220; Æolians, $2[illegible]; one for $175. Any piano sold $50 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, superior tone and finish, made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 5, 1855, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 20th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 23d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 69 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 69 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS,
A. J. WILLS.

New-York, Nov. 23, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 57 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of SHEPARD & MORGAN.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 21 CLIFF-ST., Agents BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY, Taunton, Mass. MANUFACTURERS. Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE—Six horse power, six inch cylinder, and fourteen inches stroke, pump, governor, connecting pipes, and boiler three feet diameter, eighteen feet long; has been used about one year; built by ARTHUR & CO., Brooklyn. For sale at a low price. Apply to EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 3,000 perches of masonry and 150,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 165,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 6,000 perches of masonry and 782,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2,400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, [illegible] for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 26. WILLIAM CASE, President.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, also Superior, Saginaw, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:25 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 2:50 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M., Cincinnati 5:20 P. M., and Chicago at 9:50 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:45 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 8 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 30 minutes. Fare 10 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75. IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan, Carthagena and St. Martha at 35 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $75, second cabin $50. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $80, second cabin $60. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to Messrs. WM. E. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to Messrs. MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River at 2 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 5½ cents each.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee, WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 88 Water-st.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who [illegible] business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 95 per cent., 98 per cent, and 100 per cent. above proof, of unrivalled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 37 Hammersley-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Dec. 1 1855	Wednesday, Nov. 28 1855
Saturday, Dec. 15 1855	Wednesday, Dec. 12 1855
Saturday, Dec. 29 1855	Wednesday, Dec. 26 1855
Saturday, Jan. 5 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23 1856
Saturday, Jan. 19 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6 1856
Saturday, Feb. 2 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20 1856
Saturday, Feb. 16 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5 1856
Saturday, Mar. 1 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19 1856
Saturday, Mar. 15 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2 1856
Saturday, Mar. 29 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16 1856
Saturday, Apr. 12 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30 1856
Saturday, Apr. 26 1856	Wednesday, May 14 1856
Saturday, May 10 1856	Wednesday, May 28 1856
Saturday, May 24 1856	Wednesday, June 11 1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	*Emerald Isle*, new.	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new.	*Cambria*, new.	*Shamrock*, new.
Driver, new.	*Dreadnought*, new.	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new.	*Cosmopolite*, new.	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

NEW-YORK TO BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon 110
In Second Cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on *SATURDAY*, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

Rates of passage in future advertisement.

Apply to J. McSYMON, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line—*The new and splendid steamship* ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, leaves New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $3[illegible]. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

INLAND ROUTE—TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK. Through to Norfolk in 24 hours. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large and commodious steamships ROANOKE or JAMESTOWN on Wednesday or Saturday Afternoons from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., &c., affording a speedy, safe, and comfortable communication for passengers as far south as Mobile and New-Orleans by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage passage $4. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHEIBLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 19, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STEENBERG, GOODWIN LOUREY, JOHN S. JENNESS, } Executors.

o19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, No. 387 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855. HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

je8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN R. FLANAGAN, No. 15 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD REILEY, } Executors.

s28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 94 Greene-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855. [illegible]

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOND PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible], No. 5 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1855. [illegible]

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

ATTENTION—TARGET COMPANIES will find an entire assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursions, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts., and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 13,) in this City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same by us at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER, WILLIAM [illegible], [illegible] BRADISH, WARREN BRADY, JEREMIAH TOWLE, } Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against ABRAM HONIGMAN and AARON STENGER, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To AARON STENGER, defendant.—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 197 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, principal, together with interest on one hundred and sixteen 18-100 dollars from the 12th day of November, 1854, and interest on two hundred and sixty-two 46-100 dollars, from the 12th day of December, 1854, and interest on one hundred and sixty-nine 14-100 dollars, from the 20th February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1855. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 197 Broadway.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 26th day of September, 1855. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

s26-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMERICUS V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against ADOLPHUS H. LISSAK and ALBERT J. TOBIAS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendants—Sirs: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 197 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, principal, together with interest on [illegible] fifteen dollars and thirty-eight cents, from the [illegible] day of April, 1855, and interest on twenty-seven [illegible] thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents, from the [illegible] day of July, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 24, 1855. JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 197 Broadway.

s26-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—OCTAVIA BOYCE, wife of HENRY BOYCE, by RUFUS [illegible], her next friend, plaintiff, against HENRY BOYCE, [illegible] Clemens, Jr., Charles Chambers, and [illegible], Richard Graham and Catherine, his wife, William [illegible] Harney and Mary, his wife, James Clemens, [illegible] Clemens, Catherine [illegible] Clemens, [illegible] Clemens, Jeremiah Clemens, Felix Coste, [illegible] Camden, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of St. Louis, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 29th day of October, inst., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1855. RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o2-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN against WILLIAM BAIRD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the date hereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1855. J. O. & J. J. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was this day filed in the above-mentioned Clerk's Office Nov. [illegible], 1855. J. O. & J. J. HALSTED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n16-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS AUSTIN against JESSE BROWNE, LYDIA P. PERRY, WILLIAM C. PERRY, DANIEL PERRY, WILLIAM BORDEN, JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 7, 1855. WATERS & CUSHMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n16-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. In the matter of the petition of JOHN B. WHEATON, of Brooklyn, Kings County, an insolvent debtor—notice first published Nov. 16, 1855, creditors to appear before the County Judge of Kings County, at his chambers, in the City Hall, of the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1856, at 10 A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the property of said insolvent should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated Nov. 15, 1855. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Insolvent, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

n16-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 14, 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

n16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1855. GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.

au3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855. ROBERT S[illegible], Administrator.

jy6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855. G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

ja1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, near the Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1855. WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

au25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. READY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

o19-law6mF*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

School Reopened.

The large Eleventh Ward School No. 36, in [illegible] near Avenue C, which has been closed for several months, reopened yesterday. It has been enlarged by the addition of wings on the front of the building, giving two large class-rooms on each of the three floors and four smaller class-rooms in the girls' department and six in the boys' school. There is a gallery over the front class-room and a gallery for small children in the rear of the primary rooms, with folding doors, and class-rooms to accommodate comfortably 800 children in the primary and about 300 to each of the grammar schools. New furniture has been introduced, which, so far as the desks are concerned, is very good and substantial and comfortable, while the seats are small, uncomfortable and unsubstantial. Immovable chairs, that are fitted to the form with good substantial backs, should be substituted for those now in use. This building is heated with wood stoves, and yet is very comfortable in this respect.

The wing class-rooms are large, and equal to any in use in the City, in all respects. The reopening took place on Monday last, with speeches from Mr. Superintendent RANDALL, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, Mr. [illegible], Father [illegible], WM. JONES, Esq., and W. C. [illegible]. Commissioners MILLER and JOHNSON, and many other friends of the Schools, both male and female, were present.

The exercises were conducted in the main room of the Girls' Grammar School, and were enlivened by some most admirable music by the girls, accompanied by the Piano—a most beautiful toned and highly finished instrument belonging to the school. Miss MARIA E. JONES distinguished herself in the singing. The Girls' Grammar School is under the charge of Miss L. W. WOOSTER, Principal, aided by Misses Charlotte E. Wooster, Lucinda Sheffield, Joanna E. Messenger, Emily C. Hoyt, Sarah J. Crane, Charlotte T. Horton, Susan McVey. The names of 500 girls are on the register.

The Boys' Grammar School is under the care of A. B. DUNCAN, Principal, assisted by JOHN M. SEARS, J. E. FISHER, Misses G. E. WARNER, A. PATTON, H. WALKER, M. S. WILLIS, and SARAH A. MOORE, with a register of 388. The condition of this department will be matter for further observation, as we have not yet seen it in session. The Primary School is under the direction of Miss E. M. NICHOLSON, an efficient principal, with Misses E. RICHMOND, V. A. [illegible], P. A. WALKER, A. E. TURNER, A. A. WALKER, M. E. [illegible], M. E. SYMES, C. MITCHELL and ANNA [illegible], with a register of 700.

Messrs. MASON and CUMMINGS deserve special favorable mention for their devotion to the interests of this school while being enlarged.

Geographical Society.

This Society held its weekly meeting at the University last evening. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. BARNARD was voted to the Chair. A resolution was offered and referred to an appropriate Committee, inviting Gen. MOSQUERA to visit the Society and give any further information respecting New-Granada he may deem important.

A communication from a newly proposed member, Mr. LEWIS SEAMAN, of Columbia, on the amount of immigration since 1790, was read to the Society. At that time the population here was 3,231,000. The excess of births over deaths, according to Mr. SEAMAN, was larger in the United States than in any other country. Without immigration, the increase of our population since 1790 has been at the rate of 2.38 per cent. annually. Had there been no immigration our population would have been the same in 1850 as it was in 1830. The Free States hold an extra population of 12,000,000 from emigration. The whole population in 1850, of white and free-colored persons, was 19,987,573, and the increase from the excess of births over deaths was 1.38 per cent. The rate of annual increase during the same interval in England and Wales, has been 2.06 per cent; in Austria, 1.55; France, 1.77; Prussia, 1.84; while the United States (white and free colored), is not less than 2.38, without immigration since 1790.

The Assistant Librarian then read a paper on the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of Russia, which it would be difficult to render intelligible without the transcription of long tabular statements. The weights and quantities were given in Russian measure. The number of manufactories in the empire had materially increased during the past half century; but it is difficult to obtain reliable information. The number of those establishments in 1856 is given as 7,355; and the number of merchants in the empire may be stated thus: First class, 2,829; second class, 7,396; third class, 133,313; fourth class, including petty tradesmen, about three millions. A peace of forty years gave Russia great opportunities for the development of her internal resources. Since 1847, the production of gold and silver had gradually decreased. Agriculture is the main stay of Russia, for it is the granary of Eastern Europe. After this paper was read, the meeting adjourned.

Damages to Steam-Tugs in the East River.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Judge and a Jury.

Elisha Bushman and others vs. Russell Sturgis.—This was an action brought by the owners of the steam-tug *Fra. Marshall* against the owner of the steam-tug *Titan*, to recover $500 damages for a collision which took place between the two vessels on the morning of the 28th August, at 1½ o'clock A. M.

It appeared in evidence, which was very conflicting, that the *Marshall* had landed a tow at the Atlantic Dock, and had just got into the East River, when she observed the *Titan* coming down the East River, and about opposite Fulton Ferry Slip. The *Titan* had no light up, but the *Marshall* had. The *Marshall's* people testified that they were unable to see the *Titan's* course until just upon them, but they stopped, slowed and backed, and ported their helm. There was the usual collision between the testimony as between the vessels, and the case consumed three days in trying it. The collision injured the *Marshall*, and also sunk a barge which was in her tow. The *Titan* was also severely injured.

The points of negligence insisted upon either side, were that neither vessels had proper lookouts, nor ported their helms in time; that the *Titan* had no lights up; but it was contended, by one of the respectable witnesses, that the moon was shining bright. To this it was rebutted that the almanac appeared to show that the moon did not rise until after the collision. On this subject, some merriment was occasioned, as both sides had testified to the moon being up. Court laid down the law, and Jury retired; and, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs. Damages, $500.

D. McMahon, for plaintiffs; E. D. Smith, and Mr. Stevins, for defendant.

Dr. Sanborn and Consumption.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention was called to an article in last Saturday's TIMES from the pen of Dr. G. D. SANBORN of your City, purporting to be introductory to a series of letters on the beneficial effects of the use of *Alcoholic Drinks on Tubercular Consumption*. With Dr. SANBORN'S opinions on this important topic I am so much pleased as with his bold frankness in publicly avowing them. In a case where the truth is of so much moment to thousands of my fellow beings, and where false opinions have been so busily promulgated, I am willing and even anxious to add my testimony to that of Dr. S. in this matter.

In this City and vicinity, Dr. S. has many consumptive patients, all of whom are kept on the *free and daily use of alcoholic stimulants*. I have been astonished at the amount of stimulus which some of these persons take; and I find, so far as my observation extends, that the results have *invariably* been the most decided *improvement*, with, in some of the cases, very gratifying *prospects of a cure*.

Allow me, before closing, to request the "Consumption-curers" of New-York to come out plainly, as I have observed with pleasure that one of their number has done, and publish to the world their remedies and the modes of using them,—what they expect to accomplish, and in what way they pretend it is done. Until the rest of them do this, certainly I could wish that the good sense of the people would leave them to the course of secrecy and quackery which it is very evident they have chosen. Of all secrets, secret medicines are the most preposterous and dangerous. Truly yours,

A PHYSICIAN.

[Advertisement.]

Common Sense of Brandreth's Universal Pills.

Many physicians of the present day fear the use of purgatives in diseases attended with great prostration of strength. If they would bear in mind that in every case of this kind there is always accumulation of morbid matter lodged in the stomach and bowels, and to this is to be attributed both the origin and continuance of the disease, and the debility which exists. The remedy is to purge with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. What the bowels contain is doing no good; in all severe sickness the contents of the bowels are always bad, and should be removed once in twenty-four hours, at least. These matters are already out of the circulation, and to remove them from the system cannot weaken the body. Every hour they remain they are becoming more and more poisonous; even their odor affects all the vessels in their vicinity. In fact, they are often the occasion of great dizziness, and not seldom, apoplexy, fainting, &c., &c. Expel, then, these morbid accumulations from your bowels, and you restore to them their natural functions; you improve appetite and digestion, and, instead of weakening the patient, you nourish, support and strengthen.

Another objection to purgatives is, that in disease, where but little food is taken, there can be no use in physicking the bowels, for they can have little in them. And though the natural and unaided evacuations may be irregular, this is no more than ought to be expected when little food is taken. But even the small quantity of food taken in disease, that little is generally badly digested, and there is constantly being thrown into the intestinal canal humors which ought to be speedily removed. The secretions from the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, find their way into the intestinal canal. In fact, the body's waste is continually being deposited there, ready to be removed; and if this is not done by nature, BRANDRETH'S PILLS must be used.

By modern chemistry we have learned that increased heat in fevers dissipates the more fluid parts of our humors, leaving the remainder thickened. Herein is accounted for why, after and during the course of fevers, BRANDRETH'S PILLS are required in larger doses than usual to produce their known effect. Let this idea be thought upon by those who use BRANDRETH'S PILLS. It will often account for their peculiar effect.

In dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels, their use is more certain to cure than all the various cholera or other mixtures, which usually contain opium in some shape or other. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure because they take away the offending humors which keep up the irritation, and a few full doses of *four or six pills* soon restores the healthy secretions and the bowels to their proper action. Cases of cure of bowel complaints could be inserted, but it is far better to comprehend a principle than to have before us a hundred cases of cure.

A regular physician, who understands the application of purgatives in all cases of disease, always in attendance at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office, No. 43 Canal-street. Advice gratis.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth's buildings; at BURNTON'S book stores, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 296 Bowery; also, D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; J. KERR, No. 213 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all respectable medicine venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

Note the six qualities which have commended RAY'S well-known Under-garments to the public favor:

1. Excellence of material.
2. Perfection of make.
3. Softness of surface.
4. Beauty of finish.
5. Warmth of texture.
6. Durability of wear.

Furnishing a pleasant and healthy garment, superior to any other in the market. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Merino, Silk and Woolen Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. TOWLE are selling silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $3. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A CURE FOR SICK HEADACHES, Biles and Dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANVERS, of Dover, Maine, was a great sufferer from these complaints. He fortunately commenced using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and in six weeks he thoroughly regained his health, when all other means had failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED, MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have just made large additions to their stock of boys' overcoats, talmas, jackets, pants, &c., and are receiving daily with all the improvements in style. Also, constantly receiving men's overcoats, frock and business coats, black and fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of those in want. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq.—This renowned, distinguished and celebrated individual, the Alligator of the Nineteenth Century, and the foe of Chief of Police MATSELL, is to be immortalized in the New-York *Mercury*, on Sunday next. A capital portrait and biographical sketch of STEPHEN will be published. Everybody should secure a copy.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS and Hosiery. At RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

IMPROVED SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, extra heavy, all wool. Also, every kind of Lambs wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Undergarments for ladies and gentlemen. Winter Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, traveling shawls, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S (one price) Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 293 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Nautical Drama of "Yankee Jack," the Celeste Drama of the "French Spy," and the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," with singing by Mlle. LOUISE DUVIELLE, and dancing by Mlle. ANGELA, constitute the programme of amusement to be given at this favorite Theatre to-night.

[Advertisement.]

A FEW DAYS MORE.—Only a few days left for closing out the whole stock of Rich Dry Goods at A. G. COLBY'S, No 87 Third-avenue. The removal of this house to Grand-street has caused a great fluttering among the bargain seekers. There is still great inducements to purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.—Are you seeking any particular style of Hosiery? Our assortment, standing unrivaled in its universality and excellence, invites your attention.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer, Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

OVERHEATED HOUSES.—Far better are wardrobes, replete with the comfort-imparting and health-promoting Undergarments and Hosiery, which have earned an enviable reputation for the well known establishment of

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

IN THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD CANNOT BE found better Undergarments and Hosiery than at JAS. E. RAY'S, No. 108 Bowery, where all goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the examiner's unbiased approval.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

NEW-JERSEY.

Anniversary of the Jersey City Bible Society.

The Jersey City Bible Society held its Anniversary on Wednesday at the Second Reformed Dutch Church in Wayne-street. On account of the unpleasantness of the weather the attendance was not large. The report of the Secretary furnished nothing of especial interest. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. A. S. JEWELL, showed that the receipts for the past year had been $[illegible], all of which had been disbursed. The items were given in the report. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. IRENIS, Rev. Mr. WHITBEAR and others. The officers elect for the new year are Rev. LEWIS COLBY, President; the Pastors of the Churches are the Vice Presidents; WM. L. DICKINSON, Secretary; and A. S. JEWELL, Treasurer. A manager is chosen from each Church.

Whig Organization.

A meeting of the Whigs of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellow's Hall on Saturday evening last, at which "The Democratic Whig Association of Hoboken" was organized. There were about forty present who united with the Club. A Constitution was adopted, and officers were chosen, viz.:

President—JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK. Vice Presidents—Hazleton Walkley, First Ward; Major Cropper, of the Second Ward, and Alex. Shaler, of the Third Ward. Peter Ritter, John Lievesy and Theo. L. Pruden, Secretaries, and Thomas L. Brower, Treasurer.

The Association will hold its meetings on Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Ladies' Fair and Festival.

The Fair and Festival at Commercial Hall, in Jersey City, conducted by the ladies of Bedding M. E. Church, will be closed with this evening's entertainment, on which occasion the choir of the Greene-street M. E. Church, New-York, to the number of thirty, will be present. The affair is well patronized.

Robberies.

A gang of burglars have been at work in Essex-street, Jersey City, during the past week, with but little success. Revolvers are now plenty in that neighborhood.

The Jersey City Bible Society was organized in 1838, and has paid to the parent Society sums as follows:

On Bible Account	$1,180 31
Donations	2,419 99
Total	$3,600 30

Prospect-street, Jersey City, is being extended to the road from Bergen to Hoboken. Jersey City filled up the street as far as the line, and Mr. STEVENS has constructed the remainder of the street.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

MR. HORACE BILLINGS, a pork dealer of Illinois, was robbed of $2,000 in bank bills on the Brattleboro' and Orange County Banks, on the 1st inst., while proceeding from New-York to Dunkirk on the Erie Railroad. All the bills being marked, Mr. BILLING'S decided at once on placing the matter in the hands of the Police. The railroad agents at Dunkirk were notified of the fact, and a reward of $500 was offered for the recovery of the stolen property. The matter was placed in the hands of officers CHARLES W. MERRITT, of the Independent Police, who succeeded in tracing some of the stolen bills to the possession of Mr. D. W. POWERS, broker, of Rochester. These bills had been sold to Mr. POWERS by some strangers on the 3d inst., and were forwarded in the course of trade to the American Exchange Bank, of this city. From this they found their way into the Suffolk Bank, where becoming mixed up with other bills, they were for a time lost, but eventually were sifted out and sent back to Mr. POWERS for redemption. In this manner a large amount of the stolen money has been recovered and restored to the owner. $850 on the Orange County Bank in "tens," and $950 on the Brattleboro' Bank in "fives" and "tens," making in all, $1,800, has been, after a great deal of labor and not a little ingenuity on the part of the officer, recovered, and forwarded to Mr. BILLINGS.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The Windsor (Vt.) *Journal* gives a summary of the doings of the Legislature, which adjourned on Thursday, after a session of exactly five weeks. Only one Bank was chartered—that at Chelsea, to take the place of one whose charter will soon expire, and only one increase of capital was granted—$25,000 to the Lyndon Bank. The shire of Caledonia County was removed from Danville to St. Johnsbury. The Judges of the Supreme Court were authorized to appoint a Railroad Commissioner, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to examine the affairs of the various Railroads, and report to the Legislature. The Liquor Law was slightly amended, and given a long, burlesque title. Fines of $5 for drunkenness, and $10 for obtaining liquor by false pretences, are imposed, liquor imported into the State is to be seized and destroyed, and from $10 to $200 fine is to be imposed for selling impure or adulterated liquor. Bills to consolidate the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, and granting $5,000 to the Iroquois Indians, were defeated.

ELECTION RETURNS STOLEN.—On Tuesday last a person called upon the Town Clerk of the town of Cortlandt, and presented him a letter purporting to be signed by "JOHN S. BATES, Clerk of the Board of County Canvassers," and requesting him to send the copy of the election returns deposited in his office, from the Third Election District of that town, to White Plains. The Town Clerk unguardedly gave the stranger the returns, and that is the last that has been heard of the messenger or the returns. The use of Mr. BATES' name was undoubtedly a forgery, and he is not the Clerk of the Board of County Canvassers.

METHODIST CHURCH.—The Trenton *True American* says: It is thought that at the next meeting of the New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, the Conference will be divided, and that we shall hereafter have an East and West Jersey Annual Conference. The subject has been under discussion some time, and will quite likely come to pass. Some action will probably be taken against secret political organizations, or at least against the connection of the ministers of the gospel with such unholy alliances.

WM. B. PATTERSON, convicted at the September term, 1853, of the Court of Common Pleas, in Montgomery County, O., of the crime of arson, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. The convict was a youth of twenty years. He and several boys were detected in setting fire to old shops and vacant buildings in Dayton. The evidence left the impression that the only object the lads had in view was the annoyance of the Police, and the mere sport of tormenting.

The Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812, who met last January in the city of Washington, are requested by J. B. SOUTHERLAND, President of the Convention, elected 1855, to assemble there again on the approaching Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last session, to which time and place the Convention adjourned. Many important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the Convention.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—In a letter written by the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we are told that a large number of new contracts for additional surveys in these Territories have recently been made. The letter is accompanied with maps of surveys which have already been completed.

FUNERAL OF DR. BECK.—The funeral of the lamented Dr. BECK was very largely attended yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL conducted the services, and paid a handsome and appropriate tribute to the distinguished character and virtues of the deceased.—*Albany Journal, 22d.*

THE CANAL.—The Canal froze over quite hard at Troy and thereabouts on Monday and last night. The water will probably be drawn off the last of the month.—*Albany Atlas, Nov. 22.*

Of the election in Mississippi, returns have been received from twenty-four counties, which give MCRAE, Democrat, for Governor, 913 majority, against 1,420 majority in the same counties two years ago.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver the address at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, in August next.

The number of patents issued for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 20, was twenty-nine.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, DAVID W. GRAY, of Baltimore, to SARA ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Lionel Lemon, Esq., of London, Eng.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, HENRY H. G. SHARPLESS, Esq., of Philadelphia, to MARY L., daughter of Mr. James Van Buren, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Mr. CHARLES A. MANNING to Miss EMILY FRANCES, daughter of F. W. Tier, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, GEORGE B. MICKLE to ISABEL, daughter of Thomas M. Beare.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, JOHN L. YOUNG to MARY E., only daughter of James D. Sparkman, all of Brooklyn.

New-Haven papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. ALEXANDER HUBBS, of Jonesville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., to Miss MARY DUNSHOOT, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Ezra Lewis, Esq., by Rev. J. M. Osborn, Mr. AARON A. DEGRAUW to Miss M. E. S. WILLETS, daughter of the late Charles Willets, of Flushing, L. I.

In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, in Calvary Church, by Rev. S. W. Sayres, CORNELIA, daughter of Jonathan Lukes, of Williamsburgh, to ALVIN GREAT, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, WILLIAM H., infant son of William H. and Susanna Devoe, aged 3 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 Carmine-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, MELANCTON S. D. ACKERMAN, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 6th Regiment (Governor's Guard) N. Y. S. M., also the members of Oregon Lodge, No. 178, I. O. of O. F., and the Atalanta Boat Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Macdougal-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, very suddenly, Miss JULIA BLISS.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. J. R. Riggs, No. 199 13th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JULIA A. WILLIAMS, wife of John W. Williams, aged 38 years.

Notice of time of funeral will be published in to-morrow's paper.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, JOHN C., son of Edward C. and Mary Moore.

Friends are invited to his funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Division-av.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JOHN A. SCHUYLER, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN C. GULICK, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James C. Gulick, No. 236 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 22.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	91½	100	Erie Railroad...s10	52½
10,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	84½	200	do...s60	51½
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	98	500	do...c	52½
15,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	79½	100	do...s3	52½
5,000	do	79½	100	do...b3	52½
28,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds...c	78½	150	do...s30	52
10,000	do...s60	78½	100	do...s60	52
5,000	do...s30	78½	100	do...b60	52½
20,000	do...b60	78½	200	do...b60	52½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	88	200	do...s3	52
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	50	do...s30	51½
1,000	Chi. R'k Il'd R. Bs.	98	50	do...s30	51½
20	Continental Bank	104½	100	do...b30	52½
24	U. S. Trust Co.	105	20	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	98
100	Canton Co...b60	22	200	Reading Railroad...c	91
100	do...b60	21½	1400	do...s3	91
100	do...b10	21½	100	do...b3	91
100	do	21½	200	do...b60	91½
100	Harlem Railroad...b3	18½	400	do...b30	91½
50	do	18½	400	do...s30	91
50	Cleve. C. & Cin.	104	150	do...c	91
500	Nic. Transit Co...s30	15½	500	do...b10	91½
200	do...s3	15½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R...b60	33
200	do...s3	15½	100	do...s30	32½
100	do...b30	15½	115	Mich. Cen. R. R.	96½
100	do...s30	15½	100	do...b60	97½
100	do...b3	15½	12	do	96½
100	do	15½	25	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	120½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	24½	25	do	120½
100	do...b30	24½	25	do	120½
500	do...c	24½	50	do...b10	121½
200	do...s3	24½	50	do...b60	121½
200	do...s30	24½	105	do...b3	121
100	do...s30	24½	200	Cleve. & T. R. R. b3	74½
5	do	25	300	do...b60	74½
100	do...b60	24½	50	do...b60	74½
100	do...b30	24½	100	do	74½
10	Panama Railroad	105	100	C. & R. I. R. R...b30	91½
50	do...b30	106			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	San Francisco City 10s, 1871, int. add	99½
3,000	N. Y. and N. Haven R. R. 7s, 1866, int. add	75
7,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7s, 1868, int. add	80½
1,000	Cleveland and Tol. R. R. incomes, int. add	71½
4,000	North. Indiana R. R. 7s, 1868, int. added	78½
1,000	Terre Haute and Alt. R. R. 1st m. int. add.	81½
5,000	Col., Piqua & Ind. R. R. 2d mort. int. add.	61
18 shares	Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.	74
90 shares	Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	90
40 shares	Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	54
75 shares	Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.	61
900 shares	McCulloch Copper and Gold Min. Co.	12½
156 shares	Kerosene Gas Light Co.	95

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	New-York Cen. 7s.	103½	10	Erie Railroad	53½
200	Nic. Transit Co...s30	15½	100	do...s30	53½
100	do...b60	15½	25	do	53½
400	Cum. Coal Co...s3	25	100	do	53½
200	do	25½	100	do...twk	53½
500	do...s30	25	100	do...b10	53½
200	do...b3	25½	200	do	53½
100	do...s10	25½	100	Reading R. R.	91½
100	do...b30	25½	200	do...c	91½
50	Harlem Railroad	18½	300	do...c	91½
50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	96½	50	do...b3	92
100	Erie Railroad...b60	53½	600	do...s3	92
150	do...s3	53½	100	do...b15	92½
450	do...s3	53½	100	Hud. River R. R.	33½
100	do...b10	53½	160	Galena & Chic. R. R.	121
500	do...b3	53½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75½
100	do...b30	53½	250	do	75½
250	do...s3	53½	200	do...b60	76
200	do...s30	53½			

THURSDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The news by the *Canada*, at Halifax, from Liverpool November 10, was partially telegraphed to-day, and made public by the Associated Press at 2½ o'clock P. M. The Grain and possibly other items of market importance were in the hands of private parties an hour or two earlier, and sundry operations are understood to have been made upon this advantage. Cotton, Grain and Consols are all up since the previous steamer; the War news is unimportant; the discussions in England of American fillibustering are quiet, if not lost sight of, and there are further rumors noticed in regard to peace negotiations. The advance in the middling and lower grades of Cotton is equal to a *farthing*; the higher qualities are quoted ⅛d. up. The sales of the week were 77,500 bales on a declining stock on sale. Orleans Fair, 6⅝d.; Middlings, 5⅞d. Flour is reported 1s. higher; Indian Corn, 2s. 6d.; and Wheat, 3d. The outside figure for Corn is 48s. the quarter. White Wheat 12s. 6d. Red 12s. Western Canal Flour 43s.@44s. Southern 44s.@45s. It is noticed that the weather in England had been unfavorable for seeding. Trade at Manchester is looking steadier, and Provisions at Liverpool in good request, at much the same prices as noted by previous packet. The Bank of England movement was deemed more satisfactory, and money was easier in London, with an advance of ⅜ ℔ cent. in the Funds, which closed 88⅛ cash, and 89 ℔ cent. for the account. American Stocks are quoted steady, but transactions limited. United States 6s of 1867-'8, at 106 sterling money; Pennsylvania 5s, 72; New-York Central 7s, 92@94; Erie Thirds, 82@84; Illinois Centrals, 71@73; Freelands, 72@74.

Some of the Stock operators early in the day seemed to have tired of waiting the steamers' accounts, and sold Illinois Central Bonds and Erie shares ½@¾ ℔ cent. down, as compared with Wednesday's rates. Reading was also very freely offered at 91, though buyers manifested considerable spirit in taking all the parcels offered at this figure, both at the Board and in the Street after the adjournment at noon. At the Second Board, the news put the market up 1¾@2 ℔ cent. on Erie and 1@1½ ℔ cent. on other stocks. For Illinois Centrals the bid was 79. The closing registered sale of Erie was at 53½, after selling in the morning as low as 51½; Reading, 92½; New-York Central, 92; Galena 121, and Toledo 75½. The general market closed firm, with an exceedingly favorable impression as to the probable effect of the Foreign Market and Money advices after the mails shall have been received from Boston. They are not expected before Saturday afternoon, though it is possible the steamer may reach Boston in season for the late train on Friday.

The business in demand Money loans, owing to the rather inactive movement of Stocks through the earlier days in the week, has fallen off. The supply, on the other hand, is felt to be easier, the large Banks being disposed to accommodate in this way to a partial extent. The rate is 7 ℔ cent. Discounts 9@10 ℔ cent. outside of Bank; prime paper, 12 ℔ cent. for fair names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $122,025; paid $96,229, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,245,761. No movement to-day in foreign bills; London, 108 @108½; Paris 5.22½@5.20, Bank and Bankers' names. The range of Produce Exchange is 107 @107½.

Bank Curtailments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Not having either the article of "B." or of "Bank Teller" before me, I will merely say a word relative to one point advanced by "B."

He denies the need of our Banks curtailing any, even when a panic comes suddenly upon us, caused by some unlooked for occurrence in Europe. The Banks are obliged to curtail whenever any rapid withdrawal of their deposits occurs.

If, during some of our quite recent sudden calls from abroad, our Banks had foolishly decided not to curtail any, they would have suspended specie payments in a very few weeks.

Of course, we all know that there is discretion to be used as to the degree of curtailment. If we "shut up our books" and do nothing, the deposits will run down in a double-quick time march.

Each Bank must take good care of its own concerns, and that is the most perfect guarantee in the world that all will be taken good care of. Bank officers have nothing to do with congregating together for the adjustment of political economy abstractions. It is true the curtailment of Banks may not draw out gold from sly nooks and corners, but it diminishes the power to pay for bills on Europe, consequently lowers Exchange, and thus checks the export of specie.

When we hear of a schoolboy scramble for Gold, as was recently the case between London and Paris, regardless of all rational laws of trade, our Banks may be temporarily puzzled. But the folly of buying up Gold in an unnatural manner, soon corrects itself.

B——, No. 2.

New-York and Virginia Banking.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Your correspondent B. undertook, a week or two since, to discuss the advantages of the old charter system of banking in Virginia, over the proposed reform of a general banking law, based upon Virginia State Securities. His arguments were equally wanting in candor and in logic. He neither represents the General Banking System, as it really exists in New-York—the first State to introduce it as it has been the foremost to bring it into its safest and most perfect form—nor, has he shown wherein the old State Banks, now applying for recharter, would be less secure by the introduction of State Stocks as the basis of circulation, additional to the specie they are required to keep on hand. To say that these banks have been fairly managed for half a century past, and then to infer that they would not be so managed for half a century to come because required to put up additional security for their circulating notes, is wholly illogical. It would have been equally plausible, and infinitely more candid to argue that it is the monopoly of the business of banking which they demand at the hands of the Legislature to render them useful to the public, and especially, profitable to themselves. The point thus made would, at least, have had credit for boldness. There are many good people, too, who might have been taken with the idea of a "great regulator" at Richmond, like the Bank of Virginia or the Farmers' Bank, and disposed to give in to the modest proposition of placing all control and unlimited confidence—without security lodged with the State—in the hands of this money power, in order to give it prominence and profit, as well as a commanding political influence.

But since this course of reasoning is not pursued by your correspondent, and seeing that he has placed the two systems on the issue of credit and security, it is now respectfully submitted, through your columns, that the half has not been told of the old or the new:

1. The Commonwealth—now that she is deeply and earnestly engaged in a system of public works, which, when completed, are to bring more wealth to her people, in five, than the Banks have taken from them in fifty years, large as the drain has been,—should separate herself from the Banks and sell out her Bank stocks. The position of holding Farmers' or Virginia Bank shares, because they are at a premium at home, while her own Bonds are selling at a discount abroad, is wholly inconsistent. It is neither dignified nor creditable. The difference between holding five millions in the stock of the Banks and demanding of these Banks to lodge five millions of the stock of the Commonwealth, *is exactly ten millions of dollars to the credit of the latter.* The proceeds of the Bank shares invested in the Bonds of the State, added to five millions of the same Bonds pledged with the State, *would absorb more than* ONE-HALF *the outstanding public debt.* It would recall from New-York and London an amount of Virginia stock which could not fail to place the credit of the Commonwealth side by side with that of New-York, worth, in the hardest of times, 112 to 115 per cent., and generally running at 118 to 120. This is surely worth thinking of. The credit of the State, indeed, is, or should be, a primary consideration with every true Virginian. The additional responsibility exacted of the present banks, reorganizing under a general law, is next to be thought of. It will harm no public interest. It will conserve the interest of the note-holder. It will take from the banks the present odious feature of monopoly, and deprive them of the arbitrary will of inflating the currency without sufficient security. It is not enough to assert that this authority has not been abused. The public do not feel sure of the fact. The system of branching in the fastnesses of the mountains long since opened the way to abuses. It is known that the credit of Virginia money out of the State has greatly suffered from this most convenient dodge to escape the responsibility of paying specie on demand. The case could not possibly be made worse by lodging Virginia stocks with the Treasurer at Richmond. The note-holder would be ultimately, if not immediately, secured. The specie basis would not, or ought not, to be lessened. The probability is, it would be voluntarily increased from a sense of the danger of the prompt and forced sale of stocks in case of default. Finally, on this point, there need be no apprehension that any one or more of the present Banks will decline re-organization under a general law. If they are useful now, they will not be less so then. The possibility of *self-denial* in refusing the only charter the State will consent to grant, is a very remote one indeed. No instance of the kind has been known in the City of New-York, where half a dozen Banks of half a century standing, staid old concerns with whom the Farmers' and Virginia Banks have probably corresponded time out of mind—have recently and voluntarily come, under the General Law, and been but too happy in the opportunity.

2. Your correspondent has wholly misapprehended the history of the General Banking law. Though admitted to be a New-York system, he goes to the Far West to instance the case of Indiana, where the worst guarded features of the first draught of the law of New-York were fallen upon, through the cunning management in the Legislature of non-resident Bankers. He also goes back to the earliest experiment of New-York, to instance the objections of Mr. GALLATIN, since whose retirement from Wall-street, and subsequent decease, the system has been steadily and consistently improved and strengthened by the Legislature, until everything in the shape of State Bonds, except the Stocks of New-York and the Federal Government, has been excluded as a basis of circulation. Even Bonds and Mortgages to one half the amount of circulation, and upon property of the cash value of double the mortgage are now admitted with reluctance, and under such rules, prescribed by the Bank Department, as to render the operation undesirable to Banks in the wealthiest rural districts. The studied policy has been to conserve the State credit, to make the bankers and the people who circulate their paper, responsible in their primary capacity as electors, for the prudent management of their Legislators in the article of the public debt. The amended law recognizes New-York Stocks alone for the whole circulation where only a single class of security is tendered. The Banker may pledge one-half in Federal Stocks or bonds and mortgages, but the other half, in such case, must be New-York Stocks. Three-fourths the total securities at present in the Department are, consequently, in New-York Stocks. The premium which they have commanded in liquidation of defaulting Banks has been known to cover an accidental deficit in the Bank assets from the forced sale of mortgages. Such a thing as a deficit, when the security was wholly in the Stocks of New-York and the United States, is never known. The failures to which your correspondent refers, partly on the authority of Mr. GALLATIN, took place in the early days of the system, when other State Stocks were admitted. Of the twenty-eight or thirty millions of New-York money in actual circulation in 1854, through two hundred and fifty Banks and Bankers, scarcely a single dollar was lost to the people. In six cases of default out of seven, among the small Banks in and around the City, during the very hard times last Winter, the whole amount of circulation was immediately paid at the Department. In the other case, the loss was a tenth on the remnant of circulation intended to be secured by mortgages which proved of doubtful validity or value.

3. Your correspondent, too, has mistaken or wholly misapplied what he had, no doubt, casually heard of Governor SEYMOUR'S course on the General Banking Law. The facts of the case are highly creditable to the soundness of the law, and, at the same time, to the good sense and conservative judgment of the Governor. He was borne out by the press and the people. He was supported by the opinion of the head of the Banking Department, though a political opponent. Certain interested parties essayed to introduce the bonds of the *Cities* of the State into the Department for banking basis. They succeeded, by a combination of local influences in pushing the amendment to the general law through the Legislature. Governor SEYMOUR promptly vetoed the bill. It was an attempted step backward—the first in that direction since MILLARD FILLMORE introduced the system in 1838—which the Governor would not listen to, which the press warmly remonstrated against, which the Bank Superintendent represented to be dangerous, and which the people would not have tolerated a single year. It was an offshoot of the general inflation of 1853, and was never heard of after the veto.

4. The circumstances under which Mr. GALLATIN wrote against the New-York law of 1838, have already been explained. It may be added that Mr. GALLATIN, at that time, like some estimable and talented gentlemen of the present day, was interested against the whole system. He was at the head of the National Bank in New-York, of which concern his son, JAMES GALLATIN, is now the President. It is quite probable that Mr. GEORGE NEWBOLD of the Bank of America, Mr. PALMER of the Merchants' Bank, and the Managers of the old Bank of New-York, Union Bank, Phœnix Bank and Mechanics' Bank, deemed the new principle an innovation upon the ancient and charmed circle of close corporations. Yet these have all come in, except the Merchants', whose old charter expires in January, and became banking associations under the general law. There is not one of them whose credit has been lessened; not one whose real importance or public usefulness has been diminished; not one whose stock has fallen because of the additional security lodged with the Bank Department at Albany. These facts have been gathered from a source in New-York entitled to confidence. They are important to correct the errors of blindness, misinformation, no doubt, into which your correspondent has fallen.

5. The safety of the General Law, and the credit of Virginia, depend, in a measure, upon preventing some such model as that of New-York. In one particular, it should not be departed from. For the sake of the Internal Improvement interest, and public faith of the Commonwealth, the banking basis should be *confined to Virginia stocks and bonds alone.* The Richmond Banks, who are now fighting this question, will come in with a grace after the principle is once established. They will reorganize the Virginia, the Farmers', and the Exchange, with good solid capitals, and with the will and ability to pledge Virginia State Stocks for their entire circulation. The Wheeling and Winchester gentlemen will do the same. The State will quietly withdraw as stockholder, and exchange her shares for her own bonds. The public will have reason to rejoice at the reform, in this, that old monopolies have been converted into new democracies in banking, while the banker and his note-holders, as in the State referred to, will have a common interest in preserving unsullied the public faith and State credit of the

OLD DOMINION.

Canal Tolls.

STATEMENT—Showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New-York during the third week in November, 1855:

MERCHANDISE CLEARED.

Articles. On Erie Canal.	Pounds.	Articles. On Erie Canal.	Pounds.
Sugar, at 4 mills	1,[illegible]	Iron, at 4 mills	[illegible]
Molasses, at 4 mills	[illegible]	Rail'd Iron, do	[illegible]
Coffee, at 4 mills	[illegible]	All other merchandise	[illegible]
Nails, at 4 mills	[illegible]	do, at 4 mills	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.	Left from Champlain Canal.	Total.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bran and Ship Stuff, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashes, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic Spirits, gallons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolls received	[illegible]		

RICH'D E. WOODS, Collector.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

At our CATTLE market to-day, 1,[illegible] head of Beeves were offered, of which 1,[illegible] head sold at $3 @$5 50 net, averaging $3 87½ gross. HOGS—Demand brisk and market firm at $[illegible] @ $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 22—12½ P. M.

FLOUR active, with a good Eastern demand. Sales 1,700 bbls., at unchanged prices. BARLEY—Sales 4,[illegible] bushels, at $1 21 for two-rowed, and $1 [illegible] for Jefferson County. Sales 3,000 bushels Western mixed, at 95c.@96c. afloat and from store. RYE—Sales 3,000 bushels, at $1 24. *Receipts to-day:* [illegible] bbls. FLOUR; 3,931 bushels CORN; [illegible] bushels BARLEY; 3,340 bushels OATS.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

FLOUR has advanced; sales 3,000 bbls., at $8 25 @$8 75 for Common to Extra Michigan; $9@$9 [illegible] for Choice to Extra Ohio. Indiana WHEAT is firm and improving; sales [illegible] bushels, at $1 [illegible]; Milwaukee Spring, $1 [illegible]; Red Indiana, $1 [illegible]; $1 97½; Illinois and Kentucky, $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]. White Illinois and Canadian CORN is firm; sales [illegible] bushels, at 83c.@84c. OATS are nominal. RYE, $1 [illegible]. WHISKY is active, at 36½c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Our HOG market has advanced, the quotation now being $7 ℔ 100 lbs., with but few offering for immediate delivery. Mess PORK sells at $18.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 9,500 bales at former rates. SUGAR has advanced a ⅛c.—fair selling at 6½c.; MOLASSES, 28½c.; FLOUR is a trifle lower, Western brands, $8 50@$8 [illegible]; barreled LARD, 11½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR is selling to-day at $9 ℔ bbl., and MOLASSES at 29½c. COTTON freights to Liverpool are quoted at 11-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE is without alteration.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Pennyfather and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Fife, Dr. Pine and lady, Mr. Jarvis and lady, Mr. Perkins and lady, Misses Forstale, Richards, Forstall, [illegible], Allcock, Jones, Williams, Dr. Marshall, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Stevens and lady, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. [illegible], Dr. [illegible], C. Byrne and lady, Misses Whitridge, [illegible], Wilbur, Rev. Dr. Cronyn, Mrs. Cronyn, [illegible] and lady, Rev. Mr. Dean, bearer of dispatches, and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, Lieut. Col. Bradford, Ensign Powell, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Haynes, Capt. Merrill, Master Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Williams, Widow Hitchcock and child, Mrs. Webb, [illegible], [illegible], Cummings, Frothingham, Perkins, Smidler, [illegible], Rue, Smith, Henklent, Boulton, Lamadden, [illegible], Booker, Sears, Clark, Endiger, Steinkauler, [illegible], Gibb, Wiotte, Holford, [illegible], Boundendahl, Galloy, Turnbull, Chisman, [illegible], Prentiss, Waltmann, Fisher, Dunlap, Fowle, [illegible], Carlile, Luck, Barrere, Wilson, Sand, Welsh, Scott, [illegible], Love, Coolidge, Sidi, Hackett, Mason, [illegible], Steinkauler, Specht, Wild, Jones, Greer, Christie, Love, Faucener, Quinnanan, Hall, Gillespie, Dunlap, Russell, Patterson, Wilson, McDougal, Jeannette Palmer.

In the steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—C. Boyle, J. Y. Patrick, Matthew Harper, R. Whitmore, Morris Best, Thomas V. Douglass, Capt. R. W. Hickman, Wm. Shore, Geo. A. Hoare, D. Hoare, J. G. Stocking, J. C. Talbot, lady and two children, Geo. W. Treadwell, Mrs. Sarah K. Williams, Miss Anna E. Williams, B. Sheppard, U. S. N., Mrs. Bradley, C. L. Whitehurst, L. Robbins, R. Kilery, Mrs. F. Kellam and child—and 26 in the steerage.

In ship Columbia, from Liverpool—Capt. Barker, lady and servant, Mrs. Bevan and daughter, D. Ford, H. Molo and lady, two daughters and son, J. P. East.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 58	Sun sets	4 37	Moon rises	4 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	5 27	Gov. Island	6 12	Hell Gate	9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Cleared.

Ships Tempest, Stevens, Cork, J. O. Baker & Co.; Lorenzo, Maverick, Havre, Nesmith & Sons; Star of the Union, Stark, San Francisco, Foster & Nickerson.

Barks Kate and Alice, Thorp, Charleston, [illegible] & Co.; Warden, Mosher, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; Gen. Warren, Bentley, Montevideo, E. P. Buck & Co.; Golden Spring, Southerland, London, E. Grinnell.

Brigs Sea Lark, McFarlan, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Albert, (Br.) Stevens, Jacksonville, J. Pickard; Cordelia, (Br.) Durham, Horton, N. S., D. R. DeWolf; Byron, Rogers, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Sea Foam, Price, Rio Janeiro, Sifken & Ironside; L. P. Mows, Freeman, Cardenas, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Sequin, Cole, Baltimore, Lord & Quereau; Southerner, Ireland, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Grey Eagle, Barker, St. Johns, P. R., S. W. Lewis; Wolcott, Halleck, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; A. S. B., Bacon, Edenton, J. F. Johnson; Northern Light, Doyle, Port-au-Prince, B. F. Metcalf; G. M. Robertson, Morrow, Norfolk, Pennison & Son; Frederick, (Br.) Watts, Liverpool, N. S., master; E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Philadelphia, J. Hand; F. Artemus, Frost, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Moro, Murphy, Bath, B. F. Metcalf.

Sloop J. Adams, Halleck, New-Haven, J. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Thursday, 7 A. M., 15 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, passed steamship Roanoke, Skinner, hence for Norfolk; passed brig John Oliver, of Halifax, off Absecom, bound to New-York, lost both anchors in the Delaware. Wednesday night, passed an unknown vessel sunk off Cape Henlopen, 4 miles from land, foremast part out of water.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool Oct. 21, with mdse. and 421 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 41 36, lon. 58, John Walker, seaman, of New-York, fell from the maintopsailyard on deck, and died the following day from injuries received.

Bark Albertina, Betton, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig H. C. Brooks, (of Boston,) Van Pelt, Boston 12 ds., with salt to Pennison & Jones. Left no Am. vessels in port. Has had northerly gales the entire passage; lost jibboom, foretopmast, split sails, &c.

Brig Eureka, (of Philadelphia,) Daly, Falmouth, Jam., 20 ds., with pimento and 2 passengers to master.

Brig Factor, (of Charleston,) Harrison, Charleston [illegible] ds., with yellow pine to order.

Brig Maude, (Br.,) Johnson, Montego Bay, Jam., 20 ds., with pimento to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Reindeer, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda [illegible] ds., with skins, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. John Castner, Johnson, Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Jane Ingraham, Perine, Richmond.

Schr. Union, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to master.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hall, Providence.

Propeller Osprey, Kinney, Providence.

SAILED—Ship Aguilla, Ransom, Havre.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

This morning, from Quarantine, steamship Philadelphia, McGowan, for Havana; U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 24, off Holyhead, was passed ship Vingmand, from Liverpool for New-York.

Nov. 18, lat. 40 10, lon. 69 15, exchanged signals with schr. John G. Homer, lumber loaded, bound E.

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER STEAMSHIP CANADA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 8th, Christiana, at Gravesend; Cirigo, Mary Morris in the Clyde; 6th, Ontario, Emerald Isle, at Liverpool; 9th, Kensington, at Gravesend; 7th, Ocean Favorite, at Bristol; 8th, Racer; 7th, Sentinel, at Liverpool; Sir Robert Peel, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—6th, Naples, at Liverpool; S. M. Mills, at Gravesend.

Arrived from New-Orleans—6th, Clara Wheeler, Helios, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—7th, Charles Crocker; 6th, Ironsides; 8th, Martin Luther, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Centurion, from Liverpool; 7th, Kilby, from Shields.

Sailed for Boston—5th, Cathedral, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—6th, Gen. Cobb, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—7th, Cornelia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—6th, Chieftain, from the Clyde.

Sailed for New-Orleans—6th, Ellen Hunter, fm. Gravesend; 7th, Roderick Dhu, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Apalachicola—7th, [illegible], Imperial, from Liverpool; 7th, Mallory, from the Clyde.